"A DeCosmos."

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

WEEKLY EDITION.—10 PAGES

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THE WEEKLY COLUMBIAN

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Weekly British Columbian.

Wednesday Morning, June 5, 1889.

The long looked for navigation chart of the lower Fraser River came to hand a week or two ago. A committee of the board of trade have sat on it and found it "a delusion and a snare." Great were the efforts and many the set-backs and disappointments of our indefatigable board of trade in moving the Dominion authorities to have this chart prepared, so that shippers might easily ascertain the nature and condition of the channel as it is. But the chart as gotten up and issued by the department of marine is worse than useless, and, as will have been seen by a report of a meeting published last week, the board of trade have so declared it, and have requested the minister of marine to have it corrected before sending it out, or to withdraw it altogether. The perverse stupidity, or something worse, of the Dominion government in failing to do ordinary justice in matters affecting the navigation of this river has been most provoking, and in this last instance more so than ever. The report of the committee of the board on the chart showes that, instead of preparing the chart from the most recent data, which common sense and the least regard for its value to shippers and the interests of this city and district would have dictated, portions of the chart are compiled from soundings taken in 1886 and so long as twenty-one years ago. As a natural consequence the present channel is not represented at all on the chart either as regards its course or the depth of water. On the contrary it is fearfully misrepresented in both these particulars, and the department can not do less than comply with the reasonable request of the board of trade and have a new and corrected chart issued, which should be done without delay.

One great secret of success in business, says a writer in the *Christian Union*—the secret, in fact, of success on a large scale—is to conceive of it as a matter of principles, not merely as a series of transactions. There are great merchants as there are great statesmen, and there are small merchants as there are small politicians, and the difference between the great and the small men is very much the same in both professions. The small politician works by the day, and sees only the one small opportunity before him, the small merchant does the same thing—he is looking for the next dollar. The statesman, on the other hand, is master of the situation because he understands the general principles which control events; this knowledge enables him to deal with large questions and to shape the future. The great merchant does the same thing, his business is not a mere money-getting affair, not a mere matter of barter, but a science and an art, he studies the general laws of trade, watches the general conditions of the country, investigates present needs, forsees future wants, and adapts his business to the broad conditions of his time and place. He puts as much brains into his work as does the statesman, and he ends by being not a money getter, but a large minded and capable man. An eminently successful business man, of the statesmanlike quality, said recently that the more he understood of life, the more clearly he saw that it was all done on business principles. By which he meant, not only that the universe stands for the dollar, but that the universe is governed by unvarying laws, that promptness, exactness, thoroughness, and honesty are wrought into its very fibre. On these business principles all life is conducted—if not by men, at least by that Power which is behind man. It ought to be the ambition of every young man to treat his business from the point of view of the statesman, and not from that of the politician.

A plan to make house-tops useful, applicable especially to crowded city tenements, is sketched by Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, in a paper on "Wasted Sunbeams—Unused House-tops." The Oriental, says the author, has no difficulty in the matter. He lives on the top of the house a considerable part of the year and builds his roof with an especial eye to that sort of occupation. Why may not we? By pitching our tents upon them, or by taking them as they are, except that the roof coverings would have to be made more solid, we might make our roofs comfortable sojourning places and inexpensive summer health resorts. Roofing, continues the author, can be contrived suited to the climate, and enduring as pavement. A pleasure resort might ornament each residence, its limits bounded by the area of the dwelling, neighborly consent could widen the range, turf and flowers brighten the plan. Iron-framed and glass-inclosed rooms or cupolas could be added, which would prove useful during all seasons, artificial heat tempering brumal inclemency. If such adaptation of housetops would be an advantage to the affluent, who can escape city life during the summer, how much greater advantage would be secured to the tenement house districts! exclaims the philanthropic doctor and author. For the higher graded tenement houses such fresh air facilities would be hailed with delight by the inmates. The proximity of open breathing places to their rooms would endear their humble homes. Summer moonlight evenings could have a new aspect; and again, round a family lantern, groups might gather to read, sew, or engage in games, and thus a home-felt pleasure would quiet restless spirits, craving questionable or illicit amusements. More true enjoyment might be observed in such groups than on the piazzas of fashionable resorts. Landlords could arrange for the periodical sweeping of roofs, as well as of the halls and stairways, and, among a very large class of the respectable poor, pride would stimulate to a tidy and decorative care of their home parks. By a little alteration in structure the upper stories of houses, now stuffy places enough, could be made light and airy, and attractive as resorts or play rooms in inclement weather. Everyone who has the remotest conception of the discomforts, not to say miseries, that are the daily lot of the tenement dweller in the larger cities will earnestly hope that Dr. Smith's beneficent scheme may be carried out and the realization of the bright picture he draws become universal.

An old bachelor, who was quite a wit, lived alone in a very uncomfortable-looking place, and his apartments were always in great disorder. "Why don't you get married?" said a friend one day. "Then you would have some one to fix up things here, and make it look homelike." "The fact is, I've never thought of it," said he, "but it does look reasonable that a better half would make better quarters."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

WOODLAND, Cala., May 28.—News from Copaz this morning says John McCormick and Henry Sillman quarrelled over some field work Saturday and the same night came to blows. Sillman used a knife and fatally stabbed McCormick. He escaped and is still at large.

OTTAWA, May 28.—Reports received here state that the Mormon influx into the Northwest continues. No proof has been obtained that the new arrivals, who, already form a considerable colony, are given to the practice of polygamy.

NEW YORK, May 29.—George Bechtel's brewery, on Staten Island, which turns out about a hundred thousand barrels of beer yearly, has been sold to an English syndicate for $1,750,000, a considerable part of which was cash.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Billy Meyers, from Streator, Ill., met Billy Madden this morning at the *Police Gazette* office to make preliminary arrangements for a finish fight with Jack McAuliffe. It was mutually agreed to have the battle occur at the California athletic club, and decided to telegraph immediately to President Fulda and ask what size of purse the club would offer and what date would be acceptable. As soon as an answer comes articles of agreement will be drawn up and signed. In case the California athletic club refuses to offer at least a $3,000 purse the match will be made within 200 miles of New York.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 29.—Various questions concerning lower California have frequently occupied the attention of congress recently. The discussion is being carried on in secret session. It was known that the policy of restriction had been introduced to check the influx of miners and strangers from the United States by imposing heavy taxes. Now it is rumored that the proposition to sell the entire peninsula of lower California to the United States is under consideration and that negotiations to that effect have been going on for some time.

LUBECK, May 29.—Cotton to the value of a million and a half marks was destroyed by fire at the docks on Monday. It is all insured in the United States.

LONDON, May 29.—The Earl of Zettland has signified his intention of accepting the viceroyship of Ireland, in place of Lord Londonderry, who has resigned. It is understood he was very unwilling to assume the office, and only yielded to strong pressue.

PARIS, May 29.—The daily average of visitors to the exhibition is now risen to 104,000. Constables have been employed in the exhibition to the number of 700, but not a single addition policeman has been put on the regular Paris force. Just now the magistrates have, if anything, less occupation than usual.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—The police in pursuit of nihilists throughout the country are continually discovering new details of plots against the Czar's life. Societies with this object exist all over the continent and are in constant communication with each other.

LONDON, May 29.—Maurice Healy, M. P., for Cork, was placed in the witness box to-day at the sitting of the Parnell commission. He admitted the national league of Cork had received an application from various branches of the league for lists of names of merchants and members of the league in order that all others might be boycotted. In answer to an interrogation, Healy held this practice was legitimate. Joseph Biggar, M. P., for West Cavan, deposed he was expelled from the supreme council of Fenians because he advocated constitutional methods. He afterwards joined the league. His speech in 1886, in which he referred to Hartmann having imitators in Ireland, had been misread. He really only intended to warn whigs that the disgust of the people might result in the use of dynamite. He subsequently advised the people to see to it that the land was of no value to land grabbers. He also admitted saying that while it was no part of the league to recommend shooting of landlords, it would defend persons charged with shooting them or their agents. Biggar said he spoke thus because he had no confidence in the administration of law in Ireland. Moreover he believed the league should defend prisoners when crimes with which they were charged arose from bad laws. He said that Egan and he were trustees of the league's funds. He was unable to associate Egan with the Sheridan outrage.

EMPORIA, Kansas, May 29.—A cyclone has just passed over the entire country doing great damage to crops and buildings. Four fatalities are reported.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Despatches from various points indicate that to-dap, Decoration day, is being universally observed as a holiday, with military parades and exercises appropriate to the occasion. At many places as well as here heavy rain is interfering somewhat with the celebration.

LONDON, May 30.—Arthur O'Connor, M. P., for East Donegal, testified before the Parnell commission to-day. Among other statements he said he heard President Harrison, in a speech delivered at Indianapolis, said every honest man and lover of liberty would rather be in the company of William O'Brien in Tullamore jail than be entertained by the viceroy of Ireland at Dublin castle. O'Connor testified when he took the office of secretary of the League he found many of the organization's books in a fragmentary condition, and so far in arrears that it was impossible to do anything with them. The witness did not know whether the books of the league which the government seized, when Forster was chief secretary for Ireland, had been destroyed or not. Presiding Justice Hannen ordered that enquiry be made and that it be ascertained if the books are in existence.

NEW YORK, May 30. – Admiral Gherardi, of the United States corvette "Galena," who has just arrived here, says, in relation to the situation in Hayti: "I feel sure that the troubles on the island will be brought to a speedy termination. The advantage at present rests with Hippolyte, and the forces of the north. When we first arrived in Hayti, Hippolyte's men were holding a very small portion of the northern part of the republic; but by a succession of movements have gained control of all the northern half and have made serious inroads in the south. When we left they were certainly within 16 leagues of the capital, Port-au-Prince, and rumor placed them even nearer than this."

CHICAGO, May 30.—The *Globe* this morning says: "It can no longer be disguised that the police as well as the Cronin committee are convinced that Cronin came to his death as the result of a conspiracy involving a number of prominent Irish-Americans, among whom is Alex. Sullivan, the well-known Chicago attorney. It was known Cronin had made serious charges against the lawyer, and at least one of his colleagues of the Clan-Na-Gael triumvirate, in connection with the misappropriation of the Irish Nationalist funds, defalcation of which exceeded $80,000, and the allegations were to have been heard at Philadelphia this year.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30. — The *Chronicle* says editorially this morning: "Nobody who is of sound mind wants war about the seals in Behring's Sea, and the only apparent danger is that some officer in command of a war vessel, British or American, may misinterpret or exceed his instructions. But even in that event there would be no war so long as the two nations preserved their temper and did not discover an insult or indignity where none was intended."

SEATTLE, W. T., May 30.—In the regatta to-day, O'Connor won easily by four lengths, Hamm second, Peterson third, Lee far in rear of the third man. O'Connor played with the rest almost over the whole course.

PIOCHE, Nevada, May 30.—At 11 o'clock this morning a piece of pine four inches square and fifteen feet long, which had just been put in place as a portion of the guides of the Buckboard Cage to be used in a pump compartment of the Raymond and Elly mine, became detached and fell ten feet, to where Jack O'Neil stood on a two inch plank O'Neil fell 18 feet. Death was instantaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The ship Portland Lloyds, coal laden, from Baltimore, and which has been considerably overdue, arrived in port this morning. Her delay was due to bad weather. Two men were lost during the voyage.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Henry Villard, President Oakes and Counsel McNaught of the Northern Pacific Railway have left for the Pacific coast by the way of the Canadian Pacific. They will stop at Winnipeg to look at the new connection purchased lately by the Northern Pacific. They will go from Victoria down to Portland where the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oregon & Transcontinental company will be held. One of Villards friend who arrived to-day says that the former has secured sufficient stock to control the election at Portland.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The report that during the present season the steamers of the Peninsular & Oriental Co. will run from Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama to San Diego has been confirmed by the arrival in this city of several Hongkong merchants. They say that it is no secret in Hong Kong that the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Co. not only intends to run to San Diego, but that their corporation has made bids to the Canadian government to run a fleet from England to Halifax, N.S., and from Vancouver to China.

CHARLESTON, May 31.—There was a heavy rain last night and the surrounding country is pretty well flooded to-day. The Chesapeake and Ohio railway bridge across Cabin creek was carried away, and the boom in Coal river has been taken out by the flood. There has been a great loss of logs and other timber. It is feared that the lower park of the city will be flooded. The Bradford boom on Elk river broke, letting out thousands of logs, trees and other timber. Loss of life is feared.

CHICAGO, May 31.—W. J. McGarrigle, the convicted "boodler" who escaped from Sheriff Watson last year and made his way to Canada, has just appeared in Judge Sheppards court to stand trial. He pleaded guilty, and paid $1,000 fine and court costs, and is now a free man.

DUBLIN, May 31.—The manager and assistant of the Ballymeany bank were assassinated this afternoon in the public road by unknown parties.

QUEBEC, May 31.—There has been a howling gale blowing from the east in progress since Wednesday night. All ships on the ballast ground this morning were working with all anchors cast, but so far no serious casualties are reported.

KINGSTON, May 31.—Capt. J. Marshall, of the Bavaria, did not leave his family destitute. They live in a cosy cottage on Alfred st. On April 7th he made application to the Oddfellows' relief association, and being healthy the risk was accepted in three classes for over $2,000. The policies were issued and awaited his return for delivery. He paid no assessments. One was due May 25th. Before going away on his last trip the family was feeling sad, and as he kissed them he remarked "One would think I was going away forever."

HALIFAX, May 31.—The Canadian schooner Vigilant seized the Glocester schooner Mattie Winship this morning about two miles off Cape North, C. B. Two boats from the Winship were preparing to set trawls, which were also taken. The captain of the Winship admitted that he intended to fish. The cruiser put six men in charge of the schooner who took her to Sydney, C. B.

MONTREAL, May 31.—It is rumored that the steamship Lake Ontario, which left here on Wednesday with a full list of cabin passengers, has gone down with all hands. The vessel should have been in the neighborhood of Anticosti yesterday, but it is known that a terrible storm has been raging in the gulf the last few days. The rumor of the disaster seems well authenticated.

OTTAWA, May 31.—Regarding the Mormon immigration into the Northwest, Mr. Carling, minister of agriculture, says the Mormons have bought large districts of land in the Northwest from some of the speculative companies, and are coming as any other immigrants would. Some time last year a deputation of Mormons came to Ottawa and they were given to understand that they could come in if they would conform to the laws of Canada. The constitution of Canada knows nothing of religious differences, but it is considered a duty to encourage immigration and get the country settled. These people are coming into land bought by them, and they distinctly understand that they have to conform to the laws of the Dominion especially as regards polygamy. Should they transgress, the law is strong enough to punish them.

MONTREAL, May 31.—Chas. Albert Smith, the colored bell boy at the Windsor in 1881, who in that year killed one Hayes in a saloon on the corner of Notre Dame and McGill streets and was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary, has been pardoned by his excellency the governor-general.

TORONTO, May 31.—Rev. Dr. Castle, ex-president of the Toronto Baptist College, was banqueted last evening. Over 200 were present; speeches were made by Hon. O. Mowat and the representatives of the different universities. Dr. Castle is removing to Rochester, N. Y.

QUEBEC, May 31 — Hon. Victor Stanley, R. N., has arrived and will join his father the governor-general at Grand Cascapedia for a few days salmon fishing. Lieut. Stanley's new appointment is to the queen's yacht, and he will join his ship in the course of a few weeks.

The Alaska Boundary

Senator Hoar, chairman, convened the senatorial committee at the Driard house last evening, to give Mayor Grant, M.P.P., an opportunity to impress upon the committee the importance of, at as early a day as possible, defining the boundary between Canada and the United States possessions in Alaska, as well as the most desirable manner of demarcation, not not only for economical reasons but as a practical and sensible dividing line.

Mayor Grant's suggestions were that Great Britain and the United States should appoint a joint commission, whose instructions would be to as near as possible be governed by the spirit of the treaty made between Great Britain and Russia in 1825 for the purpose of establishing a number of datum points on the various roads of ingress to Canada, and at such other points as the general nature of the coast line would warrant, with a due regard to what would be fair and equitable to both nations if straight lines were extended between the said fixed points. He endeavored to show that if in places the boundary should conform to the windings of the coast, set forth in the treaty, it would cost a very large sum to so define it, besides being ridiculously impracticable, and further that at present it would be unnecessary to survey in detail between the points mentioned until important interests shall have cropped up, and even then the detail of survey need not be made otherwise than between two given points as fixed by the commission and ratified by the parties thereto. Mayor Grant's opinion was stated very explicitly, and as he is thoroughly informed on the subject, his statements were accepted by the committee as material evidence on the boundary question, one of the most important subjects that has been delegated to them.—*Wednesday's Times.*

VICTORIA NEWS.

Great Excitement at the Capital---The North Pacific Fleet Ordered to the Sealing Grounds---Serious Trouble Possible.

Special to the COLUMBIAN.

VICTORIA, May 29.—Your correspondent stated briefly yesterday that Admiral Heneage had received orders to proceed to Behring's Sea. Later in the day, this was confirmed. Greatest excitement prevails in the city over the statement, and very little else is thought of or talked about.

The fleet will consist of the flagship Swiftsure, warships Amphion and Icarus, two torpedo boats, and the man-of-war Champion, which is expected to arrive about June fifteenth. Particulars of the proposed cruise are very difficult to obtain, as the naval officers, naturally reticent, are more so now.

At Esquimalt yesterday the workmen in the navy yard were up to their eyes in work completing the equipment of the two new torpedo boats recently brought from England by the Amphion and which will be taken north by the fleet. The ships are taking on a large amount of patent fuel and are making all the preparations for a long cruise, and it is commonly believed the war ships have been ordered north for the purpose of protecting British sealers and the interests of British vessel owners.

The fleet will form a powerful one; nearly all the ships took part in the Egyptian campaign. The Swiftsure is a screw iron ship, iron plated, of 6,910 tons, 4,970 horsepower, 18 guns. The Amphion is a twin screw steam cruiser built of steel, 3,750, tons, 5,550 horsepower, 10 guns. The Icarus, a screw composite sloop, 970 tons, 1,230 horsepower, 8 guns. The Champion, a screw corvette, built of steel, cased with wood, 2,380 tons, 2,340 horsepower, 14 guns.

Ex-Governor Swineford, who was here yesterday, says the opening of Behring's Sea would mean the annihilation of the seas but salvation to Alaskan commerce, as it would put down the great Alaska Commercial Company, which is a curse to the country.

Lyman Knapp, the new governor of Alaska, also here, states that America will maintain her position, and that any sealers captured will be taken to Sitka, and he has orders to try any such sealers according to law. The question is will he have any to be tried.

Considerable anxiety as to the outcome of this piece of business is felt, and the departure of the fleet will be anxiously looked for. It is common talk that, before leaving for Behring's Sea, the masters of the various sealing schooners had definite assurances of protection. With these assurances in view, they cleared for Behring's Sea direct. When its considered that the departure of the fleet for Behring's Sea may mean a serious breach between Great Britain and the United States, the importance of this event may readily be seen. It is hoped, however, when the American government sees that the Imperial government is determined to protect her own interests, that the former will qualify her assertion of ownership in this large portion of the high seas.

3 p. m.: A gun boat has just arrived at Esquimalt and is saluting the Admiral. It was thought she was H. M. S. Champion, but a telephone message from Esquimalt states she is Russian, name unknown, and it is believed she arrived from San Francisco.

Nothing new in the Behring's Sea matters.

Later: The name of the Russian gunboat is the Kreysser.

The U.S. senate committee convened last night, when Mayor Grant gave his views on the Alaska-British Columbia boundary line.

VICTORIA, May 31.—The bark Bowers was floated to-day with no damage.

The Boscowitz and Sardonyx arrived from the north to-day. They brought down the surveying party which has been locating timber lands. Salmon are very plentiful and the canneries there commenced operations last Tuesday.

The Revelry property on the Saanich road was sold by auction to-day and purchased by A. R. Johnston of Nanaimo for ten thousand dollars.

A house on Cedar hill was burglarized last night and a quantity of jewelry stolen. It is supposed the thief was a Chinaman.

The Chinaman who murdered the Chinese girl a few days ago is being tried for his life to-day.

The Russian war ship Kreyssler is taking on a hundred tons of patent fuel purchased from the naval yard. She then sails for Vladivostock.

Thos. Burnes, of the Victoria Amities, has left for Seattle to arrange a ball game with the Seattles.

NERVE TORTURED.—"I suffered with neuralgia and obtained no relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Since then I have also found it an invaluable remedy for all painful burns and cuts, rheumatism and sore throat." Mrs. F. Cameron, 137 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

Fruit and vegetables are the only crops reported that have been damaged by frost in Ontario. Grapes suffered most. Snow fell in many places west of Toronto Wednesday.

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, June 5, 1889.

The U. S. senate committee on trade relations with Canada held a session at Seattle on Wednesday last. Among other things which the venerable inquisitors ascertained, was that the Seattleites looked upon the C.P.R. as their only salvation from the oppressive rates and general disobligement of the Northern Pacific. Before the Canadian road was finished the merchants of the queen city of the Sound had, in the significant words of the president of the Seattle board of trade, "to beg for accommodation in addition to paying for it." We are not much better off here with respect to the C.P.R., which now threatens to kill our fresh fish export trade by prohibitive express rates, not only to the serious damage of those engaged in the business, but to the loss and deprivation of the eastern consumer as well, who will be obliged to smack his lips in vain for the delicious fish of the Pacific province. If Seattle looks upon the C.P.R. as a benefactor, no less will we hail the advent of a competing American road to check the extortionate tendencies of the C.P.R. at home, which is not so amiable and accommodating with us as with our cousins. The C.P.R. is neither better nor worse than any other road so far as taking advantage of the carrying monopoly which it possesses. Competition is the only salvation for any community from the oppressive propensities of railway monopolies.

We are glad that the provincial secretary and the government have recognized the importance of the Scott road and connecting roads through Surrey to the boundary, and have decided to put these roads in a thorough state of repair this season, and commence the work without delay. As our readers are aware, we have repeatedly called attention to the importance of the Scott road and connecting roads—constituting the stage and mail route through the districts south of the river to the boundary—and to the crying necessity of placing and maintaining this much travelled thoroughfare in a passable condition. In consequence of Southern Railway operations, the increase of settlers, and the general development which the country between this city and the international boundary is experiencing, travel by stage and otherwise over the route in question is constantly and rapidly increasing, and the inconvenience and hardship would be great if these roads were to be allowed to remain in their present and deteriorating condition. Formerly it has appeared to be nobody's business, between the government and the municipalities, to keep this very important line of travel in proper repair, and we must commend the provincial secretary and the government, if they have been a little tardy, for recognizing the urgency and the importance of the matter and deciding to put the thoroughfare in question in a perfect state of repair without more delay.

For about two weeks now the Mud Bay postoffice has been abolished, only temporarily, it is hoped. Mr. Woodward, who has been postmastmaster for years, has relinquished the position, and no one has yet been appointed to take his place. In the meantime the Mud Bay mail is conveyed to Elgin, where, considerably to their inconvenience, those who have been heretofore served by the Mud Bay postoffice have to repair for their mails. From what we can learn, it would appear to be difficult to get anyone conveniently located to the mail route to act as postmaster since the resignation of Mr. Woodward, and the mail carrier is not paid for carrying the mail off of the main road. Thus we have an unfavorable combination of circumstances by which the public interests seem likely to suffer. It is earnestly hoped, however, that the postal authorities will see to it that the Mud Bay postoffice does not go by the board altogether owing to the slight difficulties which appear to threaten its continuance. This postoffice, is, we believe, the oldest established of any in the Surrey municipality, and serious inconvenience, we are told, would result from its abolishment. As a new and semi-weekly service is being inaugurated this month for the mail route which has formerly served Mud Bay and Elgin with a weekly mail, the present would be a good time for making such arrangements as will insure Mud Bay the regular seme-weekly service to which that important settlement will now be entitled. We hope that the postal authorities will make this their business. It would be preposterous, on almost any consideration, to allow the Mud Bay postoffice to lapse, and we cannot believe there is any intention of doing so.

The results of the great Pennsylvania floods, which occured on the Susquehanna River on Friday last, have been more disastrous and terrible than the worst fears anticipated. The loss of life, not to mention the destruction of property, is being discovered to have been frightfully enormous. Eighteen hundred bodies, say our despatches of to-day, have been recovered from the ruins and debris so far, and others are being taken out every minute. Hundreds of laborers are employed digging out dead bodies, and the work will require weeks. The scenes, it may be imagined, are horrible and heart-rending, but so overpowering as to stifle all emotion. Says the despatches: "The calamity was so great, the event so frightful, and the result so unparalleled, that a feeling of cold numbness results from mere contemplation of such scenes." The flood was the result of heavy rains which swelled the streams, and the greatest devastation was wrought at Johnstown, by the bursting of a reservoir above the town, the flood advancing like a tidal wave, with a dreadful roar, and carrying everything before it. According to the despatches, there would appear to have been considerable carlessness and ignoring of obvious warnings by some of the unhappy victims of the terrible catastrophe, which is strange, when it is remembered that the Susquehanna valley has been subject to similar disastrous floods in the past, although none which equalled in its ghastly results the fearful deluge of Friday last. Relief movements have already been inaugurated to mitigate at least the physicial sufferings of the penniless and bereaved survivors of the flood. Time and the very tremendousness of their affliction will numb, if not remove, their mental anguish. In this favored land we know of no such awful visitations. Do we sufficiently appreciate our advantages and immunities, and can we spare a little sympathy for those less favorably situated?

The *Times* is not altogether pleased because THE COLUMBIAN has given what our cotemporary pleases to call a "mouth-watering description of New Westminster's horticultural prolificness." We are sorry that our article has had the effect of producing profound salivation in our amiable cotemporary, and trust that before the season is over a watermelon, a raw turnip, or some other luscious island fruit may fall to our cotemporary's reeking lip and gratify the desire which our "mouth-watering description" has awakened. We cannot but feel flattered by the *Times'* unwitting testimony to the graphicness of THE COLUMBIAN'S pen picture, but we assure our cotemporary that we have failed to convey—what mere words, without a chromo accompaniment, are inadequate to express—anything like a perfect conception of the luxuriance and fruitfulness of the garden we attempted to describe. As the ancient chestnut saith, it needs to be seen to be appreciated. But our cotemporary's assigned reason for finding fault with our "mouth-watering description"—to wit, "that fruit raising is so little made a specialty in the vicinity of the Fraser," &c.,—discloses a strange crankiness and illogicality on the part of the *Times* man, which amounts about to this: That the irascible scribe is "mad"—has got the pouts—because, according to his view, fruit raising is not progressing as it ought in the country, and, therefore, he doesn't want to hear about what has been, and is being, done. Very silly, Mr. *Times*, and a very poor way to encourage emulation and progress in what you aver to have so "strenuously" endeavored to further for "several years past." We are happy to state that indications are not wanting that point to a considerable and gratifying impetus to fruit raising in this district particularly, in the immediate future. When the "garden of the province" gets thoroughly interested in fruit growing, there will be no fear that the "wretched" *Times* man's mouth will have to "water" in vain.

The attention of the Dominion government is directed to the resolution of the city council passed last night, asking for the appointment, as soon as possible, of a county court judge for this city and district, according to the intention of the Dominion authorities to appoint additional county court judges for the province. The language of the resolution itself, that "owing to the large and daily increase of population of Westminster city and district, the legal business has increased to an extent rendering it exceedingly difficult for our superior court judge to discharge the duty of two different courts," expresses the true state of affairs, and it is to be hoped that our member, Mr. Chisholm, through whom the resolution of the council has been forwarded, will add his recommendations and use his influence to the desired end. As the request is reasonable, and in harmony with the intentions of the government, and is prompted by the urgent necessities of the case, there can be no ground on which to refuse to make the appointment asked.

In reference to the piratical action of the United States and its lessees in the North Pacific the Boston *Transcript* says: "It may not always be practicable for our government to insist upon regarding the whole of Behring Sea as closed water. We inherited this assumption from Russia with the acquisition of Alaska, but our government is unfortunately in the position of having combatted the assumption when Russia made it."

A timely caution.—Husband—"Don't worry, my dear, if I get home a trifle late occasionally, now that I've joined the athletic club. I used to be a great athlete when I was a boy, you know, and it seems like renewing my youth to go through with the old exercises again." Wife—"No, John, I won't, but when you get home at 2 a.m., as as you did this morning, please don't renew your youth by standing on your head in the front porch, nor climbing through the transom, because it is apt to excite remark, you know—that's all, dear."

Lord Lytton, the British Ambassador in France, was making an after-dinner speech in Paris the other evening, and. poet-like, put some striking ideas into artistic expression. He pictured the dying nineteenth century addressing its young successor, the coming twentieth century, in such words as these: "My days have been both good and evil, but the good was greater than the evil. I have outlived illusions inherited, illusions connected with certain political methods and ideas, which have not stood the test repeatetly applied to them by my own experience, and in this I have, perhaps, rendered you the greatest of services. On the other hand, I hand over to you some perplexing political problems, some anxious social questions, which have been created by the complex conditions of my life, and which I have not lived long enough to solve. In the paths of wholesome progress your steps will be made smooth and easy by the achievements of my science, toil and energy. I have not succeeded in entirely ridding the world of wars and apprehensions of wars, but I have at least rendered war a terror, instead of being, as before, a pastime, even to the most reckless and ambitious. I have so employed the arts of trade and commerce as to give all nations a common and increasing interest in the preservation of peace."

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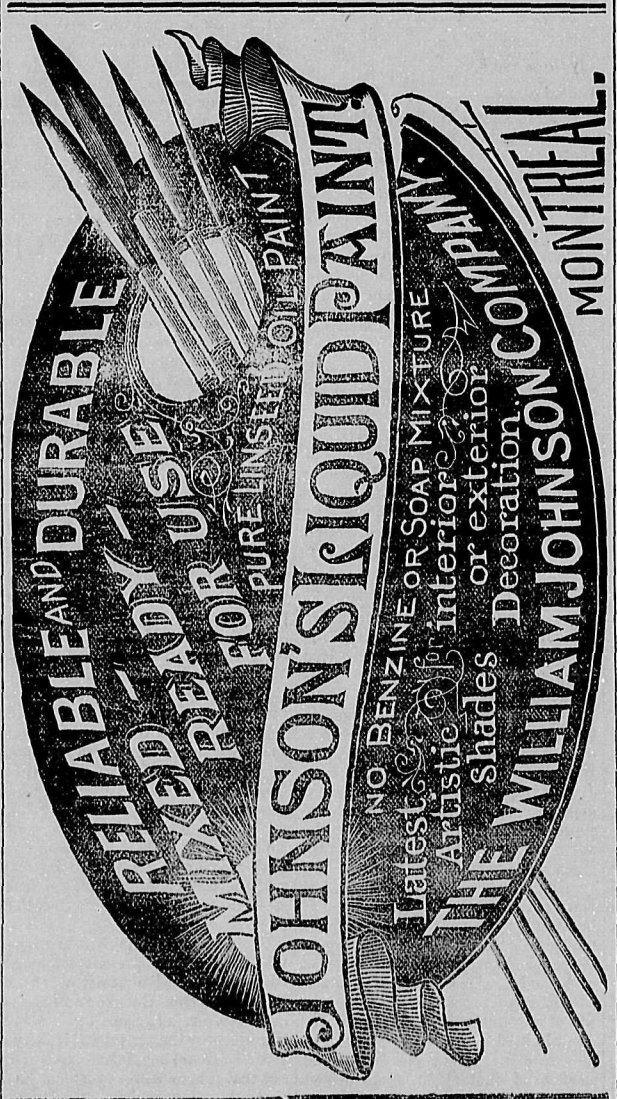

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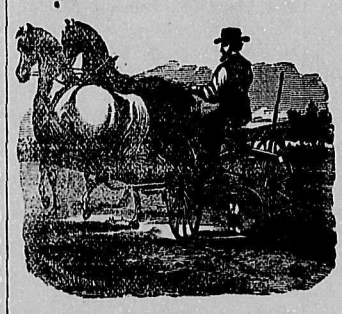

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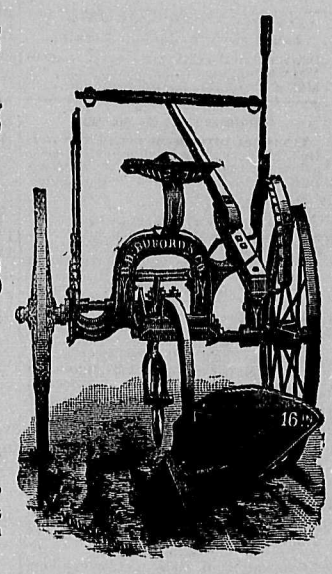

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, June 5, 1889.

Crofter Immigration.

Mr. R. M. Brereton, commissioner f the Duke of Sutherland, who spent few days in Victoria last year, and ho visited Alaska, has been in the city ome days past. He is at present at he Driard, but as soon as arrange- ents can be made will take up his esidence here with his family who ave accompanied him. To a *Colonist* epresentative, Mr. Brereton stated hat he still believed that this pro- ince afforded the best inducements to rofter immigrants. Those who had cated on the plains east of the moun- ins were succeeding, but the nature the country was altogether different om that to which they had been ac- stomed. Queen Charlotte islands, thought, was the most desirable ace for them to locate, for they ould then have the advantage of the oat fishing banks in the waters ad- cent. He also believed the west ast of Vancouver island was suitable Crofter settlement. From what could learn the fishing fields of the cific were equal to, if not superior, those of the Atlantic, and when the lue of this Pacific coast country was derstood in Great Britain, there uld be no doubt that a large immigra- n to its shores would result. At sent British Columbia was little own in the old world, and in fact, residents of the province were but ghtly acquainted with it outside of settlements. Mr. Brereton furth- aid that there would be no Crofter migration this year, but in 1890 a nber of Crofters would be located British Columbia, and if they pros- ed, a large contingent would follow r.—*Colonist.*

B. C. Jockey Club.

he British Columbia Jockey Club a meeting last night. The atten- e was good and considerable busi- was transacted. The object of the ting was to consider the rules and lations which have been prepared he committee appointed for that ose. W. H. Ladner, M. P. P., d as chairman, and W. Seitz as etary. The secretary's report re- g to the formation of the society ng been read and adopted, and a t discussion having taken place on rules, it was moved and seconded the regulations as submitted be ted, subject to completion amend- t by the committee to be appoint- ter on. Some little discussion took place anent the appointment e president of the club. Mr. Orr, P. P., desired to see Lieut.-Gov- r Nelson in that honorary position. secretary pointed out that eutenant Governor Cornwall had appointed president. Other bers of the club who were pres- thought a working member would e president's chair most suitably. tually an amendment introduced d. Brighouse was carried and ex- .-Governor Cornwall was ap- ed president; first vice-president, I. Ladner, M.P.P.; second vice- dent, Lieut.-Col. Holmes. An tive committee, consisting of the ving nine members, was then ap- ed: Jas. Orr, M.P.P., J. Rank- . C. Henderson, Chilliwack; Geo. , Hastings; J. A. Fullerton, C. een, Ladner's; Capt. Thompson, n's Prairie; Mayor Grant, Vic- and W. Cargill, Vancouver. A ittee contisting of Messrs. Jas. W. G. Alcock, Geo. Black and argill, was appointed to co-operate a committee appointed by the city il and report regarding the selec- f a suitable site for a race course. being no further important busi- the meeting adjourned.—*World.*

Surrey Items.

respondence of the Columbian.

Lemon, the contractor for g the right of way east and west Hall's prairie road on the N. R. R. through the heavy timber, ing good progress with the work. have the timber all cut on the de of the road by June 1st. Mr. sdale will shortly have his con- mpleted to the boundary. Be- these two parties we have pretty times in this neighborhood. are also a number of men work- g the line, from the Nicomekl rth, so that in a very short all being well, we shall be into touch with the outside the beauties of our delightful charming scenery, the fertili- r soil and our unbounded and ndeveloped, natural resources n become known and appre- capital will come in, and this of ours" will become what designed it to be, *i.e.* the home iving, prosperous and content- e.

rop outlook is famous, grain is splendid, the hay crop from indications will be very heavy, e root crops so far as can be ed will also be excellent.

e getting quite a number of lers, some of whom are buy- old bachelors and rusty specu- The district is going ahead, le being determined to make ove if possible.

sidents of several of our set- have been somewhat exer- ing the last week or two, ound by-law the council have re them, specially provided evelopment of the Kensington ad system. The other por- he corporation seem to realize measure will in the event of ing law, be detrimental to rests, and in consequence of being presented to the coun- ting against the measure, it laid over for a time.

n. John Robson paid us a Wednesday. There was quite a large and representative gathering of settlers at the town hall on that occasion. It was remarked that only one settlement was unrepresented at the meeting, which was felt by some to have been a serious loss to that settlement.

Mr. Robson appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and was, I am sure, pleased to meet his old friends and supporters. He came up for the purpose of discussing road matters with the council. The hon. gentleman stated what would be the general policy of the government in regard to road improvement in this district for the current year. It is proposed to have the Scott-Semiahmoo road system to the boundary line, put in thorough repair. This, every one who has occasion to travel over those roads, will admit will be of great benefit, and the government are to be complimented on the fact that they have determined to have such a necessary public work executed.

A number of the settlers discussed dyking and other matters with Mr. Robson, for all of which he expressed a willingness to do all he could toward obtaining assistance, after which Mr. Punch moved, seconded by H. F. Thrift, a voto of thanks to Mr. Robson, who acknowledged the same in a few well chosen remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

Late Despatches.

OTTAWA NOTES.

OTTAWA, May 28.—Mr. Vanoughnet, the deputy superintendent of Indian affairs, leaves to-morrow for Vancouver. He will be followed shortly by Hon. E. Dewdney, superintendent-general. Both are likely to go north to settle various disputes that have arisen between the government and the Indians.

Sir John Macdonald, Sir Adolph Caron and Messers. Chapleau and Costigan left to-day for Montreal, to attend the banquet to Hon. L. O. Taillon, ex-leader of the conservative government in Quebec.

The members of the government do not express surprise at the extraordinary precaution taken by the United States for enforcing their sovereignty in Behring Sea. British vessels may go north and take the risk of capture, but the impression prevails that the British men-of-war on the scene will not interfere unless urgent necessity existed. England, in view of the progress of the negotiations, would be committing a hostile act by permitting her war ships to interfere with the American revenue cutters, while the claims for compensation on account of previous seizures will be pressed.

IMPORTED MINERS RIOTING

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., May 28—Eight companies of the fourth regiment, Illinois National Guard, pitched their tents on the Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion coal lands at the "J" shaft this morning and are now scouting Italian quarters. Everything was quiet until 10 o'clock this morning, when a body of strikers moved in the direction of the place where the militia were encamped. A company of militia was deployed with fixed bayonets, and surrounded 25 strikers, making them prisoners without resistance. While they were held under cover of the guns of the military the sheriff and posse disarmed the strikers, who were found to be pretty thoroughly provided with knives and pistols. Several of the prisoners were identified as among those who took part in the rioting yesterday. These are held under guard and will be sent to Joliet this afternoon.

STARTED BY SOCIALIST.

BERLIN, May 29.—Evidence is accumulating to fix the responsibility upon socialist agitators for the strikes among the Westphalia miners. The police at Dortmund to-day made a raid upon the houses of the leaders of the striking workmen and seized, together with a considerable sum of money, many letters and papers emanating from socialist sources and clearly establishing the close connections between the strikers and the socialistic propaganda. They also arrested the editor of the *Westphalia People's Gazette*, a socialist organ, who is charged with having instigated the strikes.

THE BEHRING'S SEA AFFAIR.

OTTAWA, May 29.—The minister of marine and fisheries, C. H. Tupper, when seen this morning regarding a despatch from Victoria, B. C., stating that the English flag ship Swiftsure and the Amphion had received orders to patrol Behring Sea, said: "If this is true I do not believe that the matter possesses any special significence. A British squadron is constantly maintained in the North Pacific and the fact that it undertakes to cruise here or there is no indication of a fresh phase in the negotiations on the subject between the U. S. and England. I see no danger of any collision between the vessels of the two powers. While the American cutters have seized Canadian vessels there, it has always been under color of an accusation of breaking the American laws by hunting for seals. A Canadian or British merchantman traversing that sea would not be molested. It is only vessels found engaged in catching seals that have been molested."

SNOW IN THE STATES.

CHICAGO, May 30.—It is reported from northern Michigan to-night that a heavy snow storm prevailed in that region to-day. At Howard City the snow fell heavily for an hour or more and at other points along the line of the road there was an inch of snow on the ground. At Grand Rapids a heavy rain fall changed to snow during the afternoon. At Tuesola, Ill., where it had been extremely cold for three days, snow fell this morning and ice formed later in the day. Heavy rains have fallen for 50 hours in Central Illinois. At Galena there was a damaging frost last night, blighting the fields of corn and blasting the fruit trees. At Baraboo, Wis., a hard frost prevailed this morning, entirely ruining the corn and grape crops. Vegetables were cut down. Ice formed one eighth of an inch in thickness at Winnimay, Ind., and a snow storm prevailed all the afternoon. There will be much damage done by the floods.

A POOR KING.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The latest advices from Honolulu announced that King Kalakua was contemplating a trip to Europe for the purpose of visiting the Paris Exposition. It is, however, learned from good authority that His Majesty lacks the necessary funds to carry out his intentions. An agent is now in the city negotiating a loan of $10,000.

DECORATION DAY.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 30.—The weather was gloomy with occasional light rains early in the day. The flags displayed from all public and many private buildings waved from the top of staffs, and made it seem like the celebration of some joyful event. Then the bands did not play funeral dirges as they passed along the streets from their *rendezvous* to the location for the forming of line. The presence of President Harrison added great interest to the occasion and in the excitment to pay all honor to the chief magistrate it seemed as if the memorial part had been forgotten. The president had breakfast at the residence of Joseph F. Knapp, and chatted pleasantly with his host and hostess, Secretary Tracy, Mayor Chapin and others. After the meal they repaired to the parlors and for upwards of two hours held a reception. Prominent citizens, generals, colonels, naval officers and heads of grand army organizations shook hands with him. The various organizations participating in the parade were all at their respective places of *rendezvous* at 10 o'clock. At 10:30 the line moved. It is estimated there were between 11,000 and 12,000 men in line. As the head of the column reached the reviewing stand at Willoughby avenue and Washington Park it formed to the left and dressed back to the curb. When the signal was given the president entered a carriage in company with Secretary Tracy and rode from the left to the right of the line. As he moved over the route he received a grand ovation from the spectators who lined the sidewalks and door steps, and filled the windows of houses. The organizations saluted and bands played "Hail to Chief." The president gracefully acknowledged the flattering recognition accorded him. Upon taking his place on the reviewing stand, the organizations wheeled into column and resumed the march, passing through several streets to Flat Bush avenue where the parade was dismissed. Various divisions of the grand army assigned to cemeteries then repaired to their respective destinations. The cemeteries visited were Greenwood, Cypress Hill, Evergreen, Holy Cross and Flatbush, where the little mounds which mark the spots where beloved comrades rest in peace, were transformed into flower beds, and eloquent orations were delivered in which tributes were paid to the memories of the heroes for their valor and loyalty.

PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, May 31.—At the sitting of the Parnell commission to-day Mr. Reid, of the Parnell counsel, stated that an enquiry had resulted in the finding of thirty books belonging to the national league and which would be produced in court. Mr. Lockwood, one of the Parnellite counsel, produced a pass book, apparently belonging to Mr. Justin McCarthy, which dated from November, 1880, to May 1887, which contained an entry of a check for £100 to Frank Byrne, the dynamiter. Mr. McCarthy informed the court that the pass book did not belong to him, that it never was in his possession and that he did know that the book existed. Mr. George Lewis, the solictor for the Parnellites, testified before the Parnell commission to-day. He was questioned about the missing books of the land league but disclaimed all knowledge of any league books except those of the English branch which had been produced in court. He had applied for a return of the cancelled cheques or bank pass books. He had not inquired what became of the league's letters nor taken any steps to trace the payments that were made by the league. Mr. Judge Hannen stated that it was not permissible for either to select books to be put in evidence. All of the books must be produced or none at all.

OTTAWA NOTES.

OTTAWA, May 31.—Nearly all the Canadian papers rejoice over the proposal of the Canadian sealers to go to Behring Sea, and predict no backdown on the part of England.

Mr. Chisholm continues to improve.

Mr. Anderson, London Eng., arrived to-day to conclude arrangements for establishing a fast Atlantic service. He expects the new steamers to be built within sixteen months.

HIPPOLYTE WINS.

PARIS, May 31.—Hippolyte telegraphs from Hayti that he has defeated Legitime and captured Port au Prince and that he has proclaimed himself provisional president.

TERRIBLE FLOODS.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 31.—The biggest flood since the memorable one of 1865 is now on its way down the west branch of the Susquehanna River. Advices from the north of here indicate that much damage has been done by high water and what may follow no one cares to predict. A great volume of water has fallen in this part of the country in the past few days and all the streams are bank full. Telegraphic, telephone and railway communications are very seriously interfered with and numerous land slides are reported all along the Pennsylvania road, north of here. At Clinefield the water is rising at the rate of 1½ feet per hour. Half a dozen bridges were swept away and streets of the town overflowed. People are rowing about in boats. Booms at Caledonia and Conwensville have broken and it is feared that Lockhaven boom will break before morning. Lumbermen here fear that in the latter event the Williamsport will not stand the strain and that 225,000,000 feet of logs will be carried away in the flood. The river is rising rapidly here and by morning it will probably be 20 feet above low water mark. Beech Creek railroads have already sustained losses that will aggregate $25,000.

Pennsylvania railroad officials in Pittsburg state that they have advices that over 200 dead bodies have been counted floating down stream at Johnstown alone, while all along the line many additional lives have been lost. Johnstown is described as wholly submerged, only two houses being entirely above water line. A special train has left Pittsburg with Pennsylvania railroad officials, newspaper men and telegraph operators on board. Telegraph offices will be opened at the nearest available point to Johnstown.

A Greensburg, Pa., special to Pittsburg says reports from Johnstown are to the effect that hundreds of lives have been lost and houses carried away bodily. People fortunate enough to escape are fleeing to the mountains. Eighty-five persons were seen floating past a point near New Florence clinging too drift-wood. All buildings along the Covemaugh between New Florence and Johnstown have been carried away. Railroad towers have been abandoned by telegraph operators. Covetown and New Florence bridges have been destroyed. It is stated that the roofs of only two houses in Johnstown are visible above water.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FLOODS.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—A telegraph operator in the Pennsylvania Railway signal tower at Shanghollow, 12 miles below Johnstown, says that about 75 dead bodies have floated past him down the river from Johnstown. It is stated that the reservoir above Johnstown broke about 5 p. m. and deluged the town, speeping away houses by scores and drowning probably hundreds of people. Wires are down and no communication can be had with Johnstown to-night. No trains are running east of Blairsville, 25 miles west of Johnstown, and there will be none through to the east before tomorrow.

FACETIOUS COLONEL TWITCHELL.

KINGSTON, June 1.—Colonel Twitchell, United States consul, was at the lecture delivered by Rev. Dr. Pierson, of Philadelphia, and, in seconding the vote of thanks, he said: "I am gratified to have the doctor visit Canada. We have so many visitors from the U. S. who neglect or forget to go home again, that I sometimes fear that the good citizens of Canada may have an incorrect idea of the character of the American people. Consequently it is with pleasure that I listen to a representative from the better class of our people, a man who did not leave for his country's good and is not afraid to return."

Surrey Council.

The council met pursuant to adjournment, all the members present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Communications were received from Messrs. Clark & King, the Toronto Exhibition Association of B. C., Jones, Johnston and others. Accounts were received from *Mainland Guardian* and Zed S. Hall. Several councillors submitted reports, *re* progress of works in their respective wards. Several contracts were awarded, for works in ward 1, as follows: Clover Valley road north of Yale, E. Hicks, $3.50 per chain; Clover Valley road north, J. M. Gillis, at $1.45 per rod; Latimer road, C. W. McCallum, one mile, at $1.60 per chain. Reeve and Coun. Armstrong to be paid $25 each for service rendered. A number of settlers presented a petition requesting the council to undertake the Surrey dyking scheme as a public work, and have it carried out as soon as possible. After thoroughly discussing the question, the clerk was instructed to apply to the government at Ottawa for permission to construct the flood gates at the mouth of the Serpentine river, and to have the necessary by-laws drawn for providing for the necessary cost of construction. A protest was presented against the pound by-law, and on motion it was laid over. Mr. Punch was granted permission to lay water pipes from the spring on Brownshill to Brownsville. Specifications to be prepared for certain works, between wards 3 and 4; Councillors McCallum and Douglas were elected members of the Surrey license board. 100 was appropriated to assist the Agricultural Association. 10 was voted towards sending exhibit to Toronto. Coun. Armstrong gave notice of a dyking by-law, Coun. McCallum gave notice of a by-law, to provide for the sale of lands on which delinquent taxes are due for two years and upwards. Council adjourned until Saturday, June 8th at 1 o'clock p. m.

From the North.

The steamers Sardonyx and Boscowitz both arrived from the north yesterday morning, the former only about two hours in advance News is brought of a general strike among the Indians employed at the Skeena river canneries, for an increase of pay. The men have been earning $45 a month, and now demand $50. They refuse to go to work until the increased pay is given to them. The Sardonyx called at Queen Charlotte Islands on her way down, and took on about 100 barrels of salted skil for Victoria. At the largest island the Nova Scotia prospecting party have already commenced operations which they expect will engage their time for nine months or perhaps a year. The canneries are still busy preparing for the run which has not yet set in.—*Colonist.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The London Zoological Society has a membership of 3076. At the close of last year its annals numbered 2290, of which 1121 had been added during the year.

In experiments continued for four years, M. F. Larroque has found that, after eight or nine months, copper wires under the action of electric currents show signs of deterioration.

An official report states that in England and Wales 546 persons were killed by lightning during the 29 years from 1852 to 1880. The inhabitants of rural districts are found to suffer more from lightning than those of towns, while vicinity to the west and south coasts reduces the chances of injury by lightning, and distance from the coast and high land seem to increase them.

THE LARGEST METEORIC IRON.—The heaviest purely metallic meteorite known is the "thunderbolt" of the Arab Sheik Kalaph Ben Assab. It fell in Central Arabia, and is one of the ten known meteorites that have been seen when falling. It was bought by English authorities, who have since caused it to be chemically analyzed. It contains 91.04 per cent of iron, 7.40 nickel, 0.66 cobalt, traces of copper, phosphorus, and 0.39 of amorphous carbon. Its weight is 120 pounds. Much larger stony meteorites are known, including one of 25 tons.

THE AMERICAN CEREAL. — Of maize or Indian corn in the United States, Mr. J. H. Patton says: "A brief comparison may give a partial view of the immense value of this crop, which next to rice supplies food directly or indirectly to the largest number of the human race. In 1880 the corn-crop was 1,754,861,535 bushels. This was more than two and a half times the next greatest crop—the wheat. It had 767,647,119 bushels more than all our other crops of grain combined—the wheat, the rye, the barley, the oats, and the buckwheat. It is quite probable that this ratio of production, or nearly so, will continue."

THE CONGRESSES. — Affairs of human interest are likely to be pretty thoroughly discussed at the international congresses to be held in connection with the Paris Exhibition. A few of these meetings, which will continue for periods ranging from four to sixteen days, are the following: Opening in July—technical education, bibliography of the exact sciences, chemistry, balloning, pigeons; in August—hygiene, higher education, physiological psychology, geography, photography, criminal anthropology, primary education, horticulture, prehistoric man and remains, electricity; in September—chronometry, mines and metallurgy, applied mechanics, meteorology, river utilization, commerce and industry, hydrology and climatology.

DIVING IN A SAND-BANK.—A Dutch engineer, W. H. Ter Meulen, has put in operation a novel plan for the recovery from beneath a submarine sand-deposit of gold and silver amounting to several million dollars. The war-ship Lutine, sunk in Dutch waters in 1799, carried this treasure of which about half a million dollars has been recovered at different times. The new apparatus for penetrating the sand covering the ship consists of a very strong hose seven inches in diameter, from the lower end of which is suspended a heavy cast iron tube five feet long, with a copper rose, through which the water, injected into a hose with a pressure up to 125 pounds to the square inch, radiates against the bed of sand. The bank is rapidly disintegrated so that a well may be made to the Lutine through 26 feet of sand in nine minutes. The divers may then descend, and work several hours, the upward current preventing the refilling of the well.

A ZOOLOGICAL LINK. — The Natural History Museum of Paris has received specimens of the African Mud Fish. (*Protopherus annectens Ow.*), which have excited the interest of naturalists on account of being fishes with a double-breathing apparatus and double heart chambers, or a veritable link between the fishes and the amphibia. This peculiar animal lives in the rivers of Central Africa, another species of the genius being found in the tributaries of the Amazon, and still another in the swamps of South Australia. The African species is from fifteen to twenty inches long, and is most abundant in flooded swamps, feeding chiefly on water-insects. It propels its eel-like body through the water by its tail, but as the swamp becomes dry it ceases to breathe with its gills and makes use of its lungs, becoming a dry land animal. Late discoveries show that the creature makes the change by burrowing in the mud, when it becomes covered with a slimy secretion, which soon hardens into a shell or cocoon. Thus sealed, it may remain in a dry place four or five months, to reappear on return of water.

SPIRIT GUIDANCE.

Conspicuous Instances of Men Believing They Profited by It.

One of the curious facts of New York business life is that many persons are governed in their commercial ventures by the advice of the "spirits," says the Savannah *News*. One of the most talented men of the Cotton Exchange used to say: "I'm going to buy cotton. The spirits tell me it is going up;" or, "I'm going short; I had a communication from the spirits last night to the effect that the market is going down." He failed once or twice, but finally the spirits seemed to give the right "tip," and now he is rich. In the summer I see him at Saratoga; he stops at one of the best hotels, drives a fine equipage out to the lake every pleasant afternoon, and his winter life in New York is in the midst of luxurious and cultured surroundings. He has a fine head, a broad brow, is the author of a valuable book, the materials for which cost him $7,000 to collect, and he is well versed in literature and science. No one is more deeply read in the works of Herbert Spencer and others of the modern school of philosophers; no one is more acute as a reasoner on most subjects that engage the reflective mind. And yet he has been known to make remarks about the spirits and their knowledge of the future course of the cotton market that have made his friends stare with mingled amasement and regret. Such men of standing and undoubted intelligence on most subjects are invaluable to the spiritualistic sharpers.

There was a crank broker on the old Naval Stores Exchange who, when the transactions in rosin and spirits of turpentine lagged on a dull day, would mesmerize the brokers. They would stretch out stiff as boards in mock obedience to his wonderful powers, and others would supplicate the mesmerizer in tones of mock agony not to harm the "subject." In gracious acquiescence to their pleadings he would give a lordly snap of his fingers, and the subject would come out of his so-called trance and weakly express a desire to have the mesmerizer "stand" a bottle of wine at Delmonico's as a slight return for having submitted himself to his dreaded powers.

Commodore Vanderbilt was the dupe of fortune tellers and spiritualists, though any one else would have found it difficult to swindle him. He was a coarse-minded man, with no education except that acquired in business life, which was very little.

A. T. Stewart was not the dupe of professional swindlers, but he indulged himself in a few harmless superstitions. For instance, when he had his principal store at Broadway and Chambers street, a woman kept an apple stand in front of his place, and he imagined she brought him good luck—that she was a "mascot," though that term had never been heard in this country, and when he started his place at Broadway and Tenth street he insisted upon her moving up there in order that his good luck might continue. He lived on Fifth avenue two years after his marble palace close by was entirely completed, dreading to move into it because he had a superstitious horror of a new house. He lived in it only a comparatively short time when he died, and to-day no one knows whether his remains are in the cyrpt of his Garden City cathedral, or buried by the grave-robbers beneath a city's refuse.

A Serpent That Joined Itself Together After Being Cut in Two.

Persons who never saw a joint snake are naturally incredulous as to the fact of their existence. The observation of the writer and the killing of four or five of the "critters" in his life has removed all doubts, so far as he is concerned, says the Corinth (Miss.) *Herald*. The only open question remaining is: Do the disjointed snakes unite the pieces and live again? This is by many persons asserted, and yet by as many disputed. The uniting is just as reasonable as the disjointing. It is the tail, which constitutes about two-thirds of the animal, and not the body proper that disjoints. An old darkey whom we interviewed said:

"I knows they gets together again, for I killed the tail of one, left in little short pieces; the head got away, and when I got back to the place the head had gathered all the pieces together and gone off." John Patterson, a very intelligent colored man, testified more directly to the point. He said: "I know they get together again. I have watched them; the head and body just back up to the pieces and hitches them on like coupling cars." Being closely cross-question, he said: "The snake searched about in the grass till it found the pieces, then turned its tail end to the piece and bent its head back and hitched the piece on; then gathered up the other pieces the same way."

The skin of these reptiles is somewhat of the nature of scales running around in rings. The joints are on the dove-tail order, the flesh appearing to be spongy and bloodless with a small bone running through the middle. When molested the snake throws off its tail into several pieces, and while the attention is directed to the floundering pieces, the head and main body slips off and hides. This much we know, and we don't doubt its ability to "put itself together again" if left alone to the task.

How an Albany Lawyer Secured a Verdict in His Favor.

A recent incident, related by the Albany (N. Y.) *Journal*, pretty well illustrates the elasticity and resources of the law. A gentleman bought at auction an alleged brick house for $3,000, paying $300 down. The same evening he was informed by friends that it was not a genuine brick house, but a "veneered" one—that is, a frame house with a single thickness of brick outside. He consulted Lawyer A as soon as possible, and the lawyer secured an injunction restraining the auctioneer from paying over the $300 to the seller and then brought suit to recover the $300 and $1,000 damages. Lawyer B, representing the seller of the house, looked into the matter, consulted one or two architects, and became satisfied that he had no case; that Lawyer A was right in claiming that the house was not brick, and that a fraud had been committed in selling it for a brick house. He therefore compromised with Lawyer A by returning the $300. The auctioneer was unable to collect his commission from the seller, the latter claiming that he had instructed the auctioneer to sell the house for what it was, and had not authorized him to sell it as a brick house. The auctioneer then consulted Lawyer A to see if he could aid him. "But you advertised and sold the house as a brick house?" "Yes." "Then, if we can prove it was a brick house I think we can recover." replied Lawyer A. He looked around and found two or three builders who were willing to testify that it was a brick house. The foundation and basement were brick. He then brought suit to recover the $75 commission, Lawyer B again representing the seller. At the trial Lawyer A was on hand with several witnesses to prove that the house was a brick one. Lawyer B was not prepared for this line of attack by A, and had no witnesses on hand to rebut him, and A secured a judgment for the $75 with costs.

A Variable Climate.—Eastern Man—"Is the climate of Oklahoma healthy?" Returned Boomer—"Wall, that depends on wot sort of a feller wants yer claim."

"Well, Doctor, how did you enjoy your African journey? How did you like the savages?" "Oh, they were very kind-hearted people; they wanted to keep me there for dinner."

Horton Bailey, of Omaha, is suing for a divorce, and one of his allegations is that his wife once hit him on the head with a picture frame in which was the motto: "God Bless Our Home."

The first baby born in Oklahoma was named Oklahoma Boomer Lewis. It is still alive. Strange to say the claim-jumping toughs of that territory have kindly refrained, probably on account of its youth, from shooting it.

Justice—"You say you did not know that you were violating the law. Ah! but my dear sir, ignorance of the law is no excuse to any man." Prisoner—"That's kind o' rough on both of us, ain't it, judge?" Crier—"Order in the court!"

At the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly, in session in New York, Rev. Dr. Thompson announced the other day that he had received overtures from fifteen Presbyteries asking that revisions be made in the Westminster confession.

An Indian fisherman in offering a string of fine brook trout was asked, "What's your price?" "One shilling, one fish," was the answer. "But there is another little one! a shilling for that?" "Sure," he quickly rejoined, "just as hard to catch him as big one."

A new "society manual" gives thirteen ways of popping the question. The average man could never think of even one stereotyped "way" when the critical moment came, if the girl was pretty and he wanted her very much. It is a warfare which does not give premediated action much of a show.—*Ex.*

Louisiana postmaster (who is assisted in his duties by his young bride)—"Why, Mary, what are all these postal cards doing here? They should have gone in the last mail." Young bride (who is a Massachusetts school mistress)—"O, I have just put them aside until I should have time to correct the spelling."

The captain of an ocean steamship has discovered that under certain circumstances fire can be fought more successfully with steam than with water. Cotton and lard are calculated to make a fierce fire, hard to extinguish, and the fact that such a fire can be conquered on shipboard by steam is an important one.

Jones—"There are only two periods in a man's life when he is greatly interested in his personal appearance." Smith—"When do they occur?" Jones—"One is at twenty, when he watches the hair coming out of his upper lip, and the other is at forty, when he watches the hair coming out on the top of his head."

A Paris fakir is making a fortune by advertising a cure for corpulency, which will, without injury to health, take off two pounds in ten minutes. In return for a franc he advises a trip up the Eiffel Tower, at the top of which reduced atmospheric pressure reduces the average man's weight temporarily by about two pounds.

George Washington, it is said, was a member of a fire company. If this is true, then the pretty little romance of Georgie, Georgie's papa and Georgie's hatchet ended when Georgie didn't lie about the cherry tree. To belong to a country fire company and not lie how you shook her up and beat the other fellow on a squirt, was an impossibility in those days. Wonder did Mr. Washington wear red suspenders or a belt.—*Ex.*

The Indianapolis *Journal* says: While clearing an old swamp last week, Mr. Martin Flush, living near Pleasant Valley, discovered quite a curiosity. Several feet beneath the leaves and muck he unearthed what appeared to be a stone book. Close inspection showed it to be a family Bible, bearing the date 1773 plainly lettered. It is now solid limestone. Those who have examined the book state that it was originally a real book and is now petrified.

The state of New York adopted electricity as the best method of inflicting the death penalty, and after about a year of experimenting with applicances the sheriffs are prepared to carry it out, as a murderer has been sentenced to undergo this punishment on the twenty-fourth of June next. Scientific experiments have made it certain that if applied properly the electric current will outrun sensation in the race to the brain and, therefore, death will be perfectly painless where there is no bungling, and the possibility of bungling, is almost obviated.

A Bowmanville doctor who went to London, England, to consult Sir Morell Mackenzie for a serious affection of the root of his tongue, writes that eminent authority is of opinion that the trouble was caused by licking postage stamps. Licking postage stamps is a pernicious practice. It robs the stamp of mucilage which is bad for the stamp, and it puts mucilage into the mouth, which is bad for the mouth. Both these evils can be avoided by moistening the corner of the envelope and the ungummed side of the stamp. The latter process prevents the stamp from curling.

If the Turkish government consents it is probable that Palestine will be invaded by locomotives, and that before long the conductor will have an opportunity of calling out "Galilee; all out for Galilee," and in good Turkish, "Damascus passengers will please retain their seats till the train comes to a full stop." Application has been made by Joseph Elias, formerly government engineer of Lebanon, for a commission for a railway from Haifa, on the Mediterranean, about midway between Tyre and Cæsarea, by the way of Lake Galilee over the River Jordan to Damascus.

There will have to be a change in the law regarding imprisonment of debtors in this province. A case of extreme hardship has just come to light. A man who borrowed thirty-five dollars at the usurious rate of one hundred and eighty per cent. per annum, was proceeded against and finally imprisoned, his debt, including legal costs, then amounting to seventy-eight dollars, for which he spent two hundred and nine days in gaol. The legal proceedings seem to have been irregular, but regular or irregular the affair is an outrage upon good sense, and the law under which such things are possible should be altered.—*Montreal Witness.*

Very Small in the Boy's Eyes—The small boy is a terror when he has an inquiring mind. Such a boy strolled into the editor's room the other day, and at once proceeded to down the patient man at the desk. "Are you on the paper?" "Yes." "What do you do?" "Write for it." "Write all the time?" "Yes." "Don't do anything else?" "No," "Just wait for somebody else to do something and then write about it?" "Yes." "Um?" ejaculated the small boy with a look of deep disgust as he walked off. The toiler at the desk did not laugh. Never before had he felt so small and mean. He had been made to see himself from a new and original point of view.

The following chestnut must be very popular as it is hardly ever out of print: Girls of a marriageable age do not like to tell how old they are, but you can find out by following the subjoined instructions, the young lady doing the figuring: Tell her to put down the number of the month in which she was born, then to multiply it by 2, then to add 2, then to multiply it by 50, then to add her age, then to subtract 366, then to add 115, then tell her to tell you the amount she has left. The two figures to the right will tell you her age and the remainder the month of her birth. For example, the amount is 822, she is 22 years old, and was born in the eighth month (August). Try it.

One of the latest achievements of inventive genius is an automatic chair. The seat has a hinge, and when not in use the seat, by means of this hinge, rests upwards against the back of the chair. When you want to sit down, "drop a penny in the slot," and the seat gets itself rapidly into sitting order. When the occupant rises it again assumes the upright position. This chair is much in vogue at Paris, just now, for public gardens and outdoor entertainments. It certainly promises relief to that despairing class of persons who occupy the rear, and have to call out continually. "Sit down in front." For the man who is mean enough to obstruct the view of his neighbor at a concert or circus is too mean to pay a penny for the privilege.

More than a century ago the best tobacco and the best rum came from Aux Cayes (pronounced O. K). and the best of everything was designated as Aux Cayes, or O.K. This meaning of the phrase is still retained. In the Jackson campaign every lie that could be invented to blacken the general's character, and an endorsement that he had made, "This is O.K." (meaning the best), was taken up by Seba Smith and declared by him to be but an abbreviation of the general's customary endorsement of papers as "oll kerrect." The Democrats took up this statement and fastened the mystic letters upon their banners. The meaning of "all correct" stuck to the letters, and since then they have been used in two meanings of "the best" and "all right."—*Ex.*

It appears that the rush to Oklahoma was a rush of speculators, and not a movement of *bona fide* settlers. Now that the "town-lot" gentry have come and gone, there is a sadly diminished population. About 2,000 of the 10,000 quarter sections of land have been taken up. There is no push about further entries. The extra clerks in the land offices have been discharged. Oklahoma has fallen from its dizzy pre-eminence among the milk-and-honey regions of the earth to a common place, Kansas, sage brush, red-earth level. A new Utopia must be found. Now that it is all over it is pleasant to think that the dupes were not solid and substantial people. They were mainly persons who intended to dupe others—the fringe of froth that precedes the advancing wave of civilization.—*Ex.*

Mr. J. Korisi, director of the Hungarian bureau of statistics, recently read a memoir before the Hungarian Academy of Sciences upon the "Influence of the Age of Parents upon the Vitality of Children," and in which, taking 24,000 cases as a basis, he reaches the following conclusions: Children whose father is less than 20 years of age have a weak constitution. The issue of fathers of between 25 and 40 years are the strongest, while the descendants of over 40 years are weak. The healthiest children are those whose mother has not yet reached 35 years. Those born of mothers of between 35 and 40 years of age are 8 per cent weaker, and those of mothers of over 40 are 10 per cent weaker. The children of aged fathers and younger mothers have, as a general thing, a strong constitution; but if the parents are of the same age, the children are less robust.

What next? A Montreal merchant has had the hardihood to throw a book agent out of his office, and the law having been invoked by the aggrieved party, the magistrate patted the offender on the back and decided that the vendor of literature had no right to intrude against the wishes of the proprietor of the office. There is small comfort for the army of book agents in such a repressive decision. No longer may they freely exercise their sovereignty over the whole earth, take possession of a man's time and office, reconstruct all his notions on literature and art and sell him books to a fabulous amount of money, to raise which his family have to economise for years and he to pawn his Sunday clothes. Unless an appeal is taken against this iniquitous decision, the freedom of any book agent is a minus quantity and his influence reduced to that of the humblest millionaire.—*Ex.*

The British military papers, in speaking of Capt. Henry C. Kane, of the Calliope, say that he is already marked for promotion. They say at the admiralty his escape from the hurricane, which proved destruction to every other warship on the Apia station, is regarded as a triumph of scientific seamanship. Not only, they say, did he understand the full meaning of the barometrical warnings, but he was prepared for the worst, and he knew what to do when the hurricane came. Recognizing the treacherous character of equatorial meteorology, he kept a lookout for disturbances of the kind, had his bunkers well filled with coal, and maintained a good head of steam in the boilers. Then, when the warning came, he was able to make for the only place of safety,—the open sea,—without loss of time. Capt. Kane is in his forty-sixth year, and was appointed to the Calliope in January 1887.

An exchange makes fun of the fair sex as swimmers as follows: The majority of the fair pupils swim with their arms only, and if they do kick, the force of their stockinged soles is lost on the air. Instead of drawing their legs up under the body as a good male swimmer does, the feminine pupil bends the leg at the knee, so that the lower parts of the limbs rise gracefully above the surface of the water at every stroke, and then drop back with a thud, as if part of the roof of the bath-house had fallen in. The effect of this innovation is most exhilarating, especially to the disinterested spectators. In proportion to their size, women have heavier heads and smaller lungs than men; and as lung power has much to do with a swimmer's buoyancy, a woman has a tendency in the water to pitch head downward. The conformation of her body, too, helps this unpleasant tendency, so that when she aggravates the trouble by kicking her heels out of the water she looks like a duck diving for clams.

It is an undoubted fact, we are assured by a scientific journal, that expeditions to the Antarctic Circle are liable to meet with difficulties much more terrible than those which are associated with voyages in search of the North Pole. The great lone land which may be supposed to lie around the South Pole, is likely to remain unexplored long after the North Pole has yielded up its secrets. There are, for instance, no such warm currents in the neighborhood of the South Pole as are to be found off Labrador or Spitzbergen. It is consequently very much colder in the Antarctic than it is in the Arctic ocean, and exploration is all the more hazardous. Still Professor Neumayer, of the Hamburgh Marine Observatory, seems determined to persist in his proposed Antarctic expedition; and search for the South Pole under German auspices would be at once organized if only Prince Bismarck would give his consent to the grant out of the national exchequer of a moiety of the funds required.

The following story is told regarding the ready comprehension which some people profess for everything that Browning has written. One lady was talking about the matter with another, a profound Browningite. "I am sure," said the latter, "that I understood without difficulty everything that Browning wrote." "And upon the first reading?" asked the other, "Certainly." The first lady took down her "Browning," turned gravely to one of the most mystical of the poems and began to read it wrong end first—that is to say, she read the last line first, and then the next to the last line, and kept on till she had read the whole, finishing in an animated delivery with the first line of the poem. She lent to the rhyme, more or less dubious, of the poet the music, quite undeniable, of her voice; and the new disciple of Browning drank it all in with eager ears. 'There!' the reader said, when she had finished, 'do you mean to say that you understood that?' 'Perfectly,' said the other; 'nothing could be more luminous than those glorious lines, which march from their introductory statement to their irresistible conclusion like the gleaming advance of a splendid army.'"

An exchange gives the following interesting information in answer to a correspondent: The meaning of Rothschild is Red Shield. In 1763 Mayer Amschel made his appearance in Hanover barefoot, with a sack on his shoulders and a bundle of rags on his back. Successful in trade he returned to Frankfort and set up a small shop, over which he hung the signboard of a red shield. As a dealer in old coins he became known to William I. Elector of Hesse Cassel, who appointed him confidential agent. The Serene Elector being compelled to fly his country, Meyer Amschel took charge of his cash amounting to £250,000. When Napoleon was banished to Elba, and the Elector returned, Amschel was dead, but his son Anselm restored the money—an act of noble honesty which the elector mentioned while attending the congress at Vienna. Hence arose the greatness of the house, which assumed the name of the Red Shield. In 1863 Charles Rothschild received six million sterling as his personal share and retiring pension from the firm of the five brothers, who have their establishments in the principal capitals of Europe. At the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war the Rothschilds provided the war indemnity of £200,000,000 demanded by Germany from France.

A popular young man who, despite the fact that he does not dance, is rather prominent in the social life of the town, told how he managed to transform his inability to dance into a new element of popularity, says the Albany *Express*. "I got the idea from a girl," he explained "and I have frozen to it right along. I met her out one night, and observing that I was not dancing, she asked me if I ever danced. I confessed that I did not, and went on to say that I was constantly bemoaning the fact. 'Undoubtedly,' she said, you must find it annoying at times; and yet if you know how to make use of it, do you know that in one way you have an advantage growing out of the very fact that you do not dance. Of course I wanted an explanation. 'Why, it's simple enough,' she said. 'Never put your name down for a dance until towards the end of the evening. Then put your name down for one dance with each of the girls in whom you are most interested. By the time that your dances are due the girls will have been dancing for hours, and will have become pretty well tired out. Then as you lead them out on the floor, propose a promenade instead of a dance, and depend upon it they will mentally bless you for your consideration—you will have gained far more than though you had danced with them ever so gracefully.' "Well, I've tried that suggestion," continued the youth, "and I never knew it to fail. It's a great idea."

Lord Wolseley in *Fortnightly Review*: Patriotism is, in my opinion, the mother of all the virtues. All that is best and noblest in man is cradled in the love of home and country.

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Latest by Telegraph

Press Despatches.

BISSEVAIN, Man., June 1.—A destructive fire broke out in this town about 1:30, starting in one of the blacksmith shops, and destroyed the following properties: T. O. Stripp, restaurant; W. H. Woodrow, butcher; W. C. Cottingham, saddlery; Queen's Hotel; A. J. Gillies' general store; Cowan & Co., private bankers; Hettle & Gage, implement dealers; Commercial Hotel, run by Mrs. Underwood; Ogilvie's elevator.

MONTREAL, June 1.—Water has fallen to such an extent that unless it ceases speedily great damage will be done to the growing crops.

MONTREAL, June 1.—The sailors of the wrecked steamship Cynthia have been detained here to give evidence regarding the collision. They are destitute and have had to accept temporary shelter at St. Andrew's home. Much indignation is expressed in shipping circles at such treatment. The local Masons are looking after the Masons among the crew of the Cynthia.

MONTREAL, June 1.—The list of shareholders of the Bank of Montreal just issued, shows that Duncan McIntyre is now holder of 1,000 shares. Hon. G. A. Drummond's holdings has increased to 600 shares, and the Canada Life Insurance Company has increased to 700 shares.

MONTREAL, June 1.—The body of Nichol, one of the sailors drowned from the "Cynthia" has been recovered and an inquest will be held.

MONTREAL, June 1.—An action for damages for $100,000 has been taken against Andy Maloney and Harry Philips, by P. W. Ellis, of Toronto, in connection with the jewelry case.

QUEBEC, June 1.—The shipping season is very backward; only twenty vessels have so far arrived, while last year at this time there were double that number in port. A fleet of over forty sailing vessels is now overdue here.

HAVANA, June 1.—Victor Machlin, the notorious bandit, guilty of a numbers of murders, who was recently captured after a long pursuit, was executed this morning. He was resigned to his fate.

NEW FLORENCE, Pa., June 1.—Jno. McCartney, who lives in Johnstown, reached here this morning. He left Johnstown yesterday at 4:30 and says the scene was indescribable. The people had been warned early in the morning to move to the high lands, but did not heed the warning, although repeated a number of times, up to 1 o'clock, when the water poured into the streets several feet deep. Then the houses began rocking to and fro, and finally the force of the current carried buildings across the streets into vacant lots, and dashed them against each other, breaking them into fragments. These buildings were freighted with poor wretches who so shortly laughed at the cry of danger. McCartney says in some cases he counted 15 persons clinging to buildings. It was impossible to get to Johnstown proper, to-day, in any manner except by boat, and the only hope is to get within about three miles of Johnstown by special train or by hand car. The banks on both sides of the river are crowded with anxious watchers, and with horrifying frequency their vigils are rewarded by the discovery of a dead body.

JOHNSTON, June 1.—The waters which overflowed this town yesterday, carrying death to hundreds and misery to thousands, are subsiding rapidly, but as yet it is impossible to obtain anything like exact information concerning the extent of the distress. It is no exaggeration to say there are mourners in every family. Thousands are missing. It is certain that hundreds have been lost, while many of those who are now missing and mourned as dead have doubtless been saved from final death.

The report has just reached here that at least 100 people were consumed in the flames at Johnstown last night. Ruins of houses, outbuildings and other structures were swept against the railroad bridge at Johnstown, and from an overturned stove or some such cause the upper part of the wreckage caught fire. There were crowds of men, women and children on the wreck, and their screams soon added to the awful chorus of horrors. They were literally roasted in the flood. It is impossible to describe briefly the suddenness with which the disaster came. A warning sound was heard at Covemaugh a few minutes before the rush of waters came, but it was attributed to some meteorological disturbance; as the low rumbling noise increased in volume, however, and came nearer, suspicion of danger began to force itself even upon the bravest, which was increased to certainty a few minutes later, when, with a rush, the mighty stream spread out in width and then there was no time to do anything to save themselves. Many of the unfortunates were whirled into the midst of the stream before they could turn around. At Johnstown similar scenes were enacted, only on a much larger scale.

FRISCO, June 1.—The supreme court this morning reversed the judgment of the superior court in the case of J. Milton Bowers, and granted him a new trial. Bowers, who is a physician, was convicted of the murder of his third wife, by poisoning, and sentenced to be hanged. The court decided that Mrs. Bowers died from the operation performed by herself and that no testimony had been adduced showing that there was any phosphorus in Dr. Bowers' possession.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The *Herald* has a special from Ottawa this morning which says: "The people interested in the sealing industry in British Columbia, have decided to prosecute their sealing at all hazards, and if they are interfered with they will treat the intermeddler as a pirate."

JOHNSTOWN, June 3.—Fifteen thousand survivors of the flood, who are suffering for food and clothing, find their troubles have a ghastly counterpart. There are no coffins to bury the dead, and to the public appeal for aid may be added the words, "Send us coffins by carloads." Charnel houses have been established in all sections of the town. The principal one is the public school building where over 200 bodies have been taken for identification. Lower down in a ruin 40 more bodies lie awaiting claimants. The south side of the public hall is filled with 60 or 70 corpses. In Morrellville there are still 85 more corpses grouped in one apartment. These are only two places and are only a small fraction of the death list. Instead of searching among the rescued for missing relatives, people have to believe them dead. This forces all to admit there must have been no less than 3000 drowned and that of the ten thousand which many declare are still missing very few will turn up alive. In view of these appalling figures no attempt has been made to keep the mortuary list. The worst part of the work of rescue is that no human being with feeling can continue at it for any length of time. At every foot of progress in the debris, the laborers come across a dead body, and the sight becomes sickening. The corpses lie so close together under the driftwood as to form a cushion.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 3.—The full extent of the Johnstown flood and holocaust can never be realized except by those who are called upon to witness the horrible scenes which seem to multiply rather than diminish. The calamity was so great, the event so frightful and the result so unparalleled that a feeling of cold numbness results from mere contemplation of such scenes. Its full magnitude cannot be told. This is to be a day of solid work. Hundreds of laborers are arriving here, but thousands are needed, and unless they are obtained soon there will be serious trouble. Eighteen hundred bodies have been recovered so far and others are being taken out of the ruins every minute. Every place where debris is collected dead bodies are buried, and the only way to recover them is to tear away the rubbish. This will be the work of weeks, unless immense gangs of laborers are secured at once. When the corpses are found they are taken to the nearest dead house and carefully washed. They are then laid out in rows to await identification. Cards are pinned to their breasts as soon as they are identified and the name will be marked on the head boards at their graves. About 300 will be buried to-day. There will be no public ceremony, no funeral dirge and but few mourners at the graves. The people are too much impressed with the dire necessity of immediate aid and constant work to think of personal grief. One would not suppose that two days and three nights after so dire a disaster that bodies would be taken from the ruins alive, yet 2 persons have been rescued, one last night and one this morning; both are still living, but one will probably die. The one rescued last night was a woman. She was found in a vast heap of debris above the bridge, buried under the wreck of her own house. She was lying on her side, and when released was almost dead from hunger and exposure and had been unconscious for hours. She was taken to the hospital where she lies in an unconscious condition. Her name is not yet known. This morning a man was taken from the ruins of the Cambria Iron Works. He had been pinned by heavy timber and was unconscious when taken out. He will recover. Last night the members of the family of John H. Fisher, consisting of himself and four children, were found dead, locked in each others arms.

WHEELING, Va., June 3.—A couple of bodies have been caught in the Ohio river near here. These are victims of the Johnstown horror, and have floated 200 miles.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 3.—Ex-Sheriff Dick drove eleven Hungarians into the Conemaugh River, at Kerinsville, this morning, and kept them there until all were drowned. They had been caught stealing from dead bodies, and looting private buildings. Sheriff Dick says he will shoot, hang, or drown every Hungarian in Cambria county to put a stop to this fiendish lawlessness.

JOHNSTOWN, June 3.—A number of bodies have been found with bullet holes in them, showing that in the maddening fright suicide was resorted to by many. The latest estimate puts the loss of life at from 10,000 to 12,000.

JOHNSTOWN, June 3.—A Hungarian was discovered in the act of blowing up a safe in the first national Bank. The man was strung up to a tree by the Vigilance Committee, who riddled the body with bullets.

EASTON, Pa., June 3.—The Lehigh River at this place has overflowed its banks to a depth of three feet. Canal boats cannot run and the cotton wire mills are indefinitely closed.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 3.—Nineveh is literally a city of the dead. Every place is filled with corpses. At the depot eighty seven coffins are piled up in boxes; on streets coffin boxes cover the sidewalks and at every place dead are strewn around as thick as flowers in a conservatory. Of the bodies taken out near Nineveh fully three fourths are women, the rest are children; and but few men were found there. In one room at the planing mill to-day 18 children's bodies are awaiting embalming. The cry is now for more coffins, as the death list is mounting up appallingly.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., June 3.—The terrible floods of the past few days will cause the indefinite suspension of ten large mines in this valley, employing six thousand hands. This will add more to the suffering of this death stricken valley. Nearly all the pumps are now under water which is still pouring into the mines. It is reported a large number of miners have been drowned in the mines before help could reach them, or they could get to places of safety.

PHILA, Pa., June 3.—The P. & R. Railroad has purchased four million feet of yellow pine and are carrying it to places along the line where bridges have been washed away. The main line is still closed to travel west of Lancaster. The line from here to Washington has been opened and travel was resumed last night.

BERLIN, June 3.—It is expected that the Samoan conference will hold its final sitting early next week. The text of the protocols is in the hands of each government and final word only is awaited from London and Washington when the commissioner will append their signatures to the treaty.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 4.—7:30 a.m. A large force of workmen are now engaged for the first time in the work of systematically recovering bodies from among the ruins at the railroad bridge. The fires are nearly extinct and unless they break out again the work will progress rapidly. The bodies taken from the ruins this morning are horrible objects. It is impossible to account for the horrible manner in which the flames mutilated them. The smell of putrifying and burned flesh is terrible. Several workmen have already been compelled to leave on account of sickness With this condition of affairs, taken into consideration with the fact that the work on this immense quantity of debris has just begun, the weather growing warmer and a week or more will elapse before the stupendous work is complete, and the awful dangers of epidemic, the horrors of the situation are not pleasant to contemplate. A party of gentlemen have just arrived from the east, coming across the mountains in wagons. They report a terrible condition of affairs between this point and Harrisburg. Not a train of any kind is running. On the Midland Pennyslvania Railway the tracks have been washed out for long distances in many places. A great many bridges are gone entirely and those remaining will need extensive repairs before they can be again used with safety. Telegrams were sent to various quarters this morning asking that physicians be sent at once. Those who have been on duty at Bedford st. Hospital are actually worked out. They not only attend the wants of the injured in different towns but had frequent calls from persons injured in outlying districts.

8 a. m. Delay is no longer possible. The decomposed corpses will inevitably breed pestilence if longer exposed to the air. At the first break of dawn this morning orders were issued to push operations for a gigantic burial with all possible speed. Where there is no reasonable hope for identification the bodies will be buried at once. It is probable by evening there will be at least 3,000 new graves in the valley, many of which will be unmarked for all time. Railroad communication with the outside world was established shortly before noon to-day. The first relief train has just passed over the bridge across the improvised trestle and track up the incline to Johnstown depot. The train was loaded with thousand of pounds assorted provisions, and 2,000 coffins.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Mayor Grant's fund for the flooded sufferers now amounts to about $100,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The executive committee appointed by the chamber of commerce yesterday to take action tending to the relief of the Pennsylvania flood sufferers, had a meeting this morning, at which finance commissioners was appointed and a large number of subscriptions received. The treasurer of the committee telegraphed Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, ten thousand dollars this afternoon.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 4.—There is no direct communication between here and Williamsport, sixty miles southeast on the Northern Central R. R. Canton, Pa. is the nearest point to which the telegraph lines extend. Below Canton 25 miles of the R. R. and an equal number of miles of telegraph wire are gone. Two gentlemen who left Williamsport yesterday morning bring the first authentic news from the city. They say the havoc worked by the deluge there beggars description. They assert hundreds of people are drowned. The city is wholly submerged and hundreds of women and children are huddled on the house tops awaiting the subsidence of the flood. In the vicinity of the park hotel the water is eight feet deep. Stores on the 3rd and 4th sts. are all ruined, and there is scarcely any food in the city. The financial loss will reach into millions. The bridge at Manard st. was swept away. Some 75 people were on the structure at the time and it is believed they were drowned. One of the gentlemen told a united press representative he was out riding when the flood came on. He says the water rose rapidly and in a few minutes the horse and buggy were entirely submerged. The horse was drowned and he floated down with the current and landed on a house top. The water is up to the ceiling of the court house. The Hepburn house is a total wreck. The gentleman also reports that Lock Haven is wholly under water and the place is wiped out of existence. Several people have started for Williamsport from here.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Frank Woodruff, *alias* Blackman, who drove the rig in which Cronin's body was hauled to the Lakeview catch basin, has turned state's evidence and will be brought to testify before the coroner's jury. It is expected, however, that his testimony will be taken to-day. It is stated when he appears before the jury a number of warrants will be in the hands of detectives or deputy sheriffs, and when he leaves the stand some men not heretofore mentioned in connection with the murder will be under arrest. Woodruff's confession, it is said, connects P. O. Sullivan so closely with the crime that escape for him seems impossible. Among other things Woodruff will swear that Sullivan and a man paid him for sneaking the wagon and horse from Dean's livery stable on the night of May 4th. The money was paid to Woodruff by Sullivan in a Division street saloon the day after the murder. The court is now filled to the door, and it was almost 10 o'clock when the first witness of to-day, Captain E. H. Wing, of the Lakeview police, was called. He testified as to the main facts in the crime.

OAKLAND, Cal., June 4.—A fire supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion broke out at 3:20 this morning in the Michigan furniture factory near the Judson iron works at Emeryville. The building was 200 by 400 feet, and packed from the top floor to the basement with old furniture, this making a very hot fire. The Judson works were saved with difficulty. The fire badly warped the railroad tracks near by. The loss is $90,000 and insurance $25,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Thirty million Chinese lottery tickets, valued at 2000 dollars, were seized by the police last night.

LONDON, June 4.—The denizens of Horsley down on the Surrey side of the Thames, were thrown into a fever of excitement this morning by the discovery in the river of the lower portion of a woman's body, cut into two pieces. The rest of the body and legs are nowhere to be seen. The ghastly objects were tied in a parcel with a stout cord. Shortly afterwards a parcel of female clothing was found at Battersea. Both fragments of body and clothing were wrapped in pieces of cloth which together had comprised a pair of woman's drawers. On the waistband of the drawers was the name "Fisher" in indelible ink. It is evident that the clothing found belonged to the murdered woman. A portion of trunk showed the woman had been large and well developed. They had apparently been in the water about 10 days. The discovery has revived the excitement which prevailed during the period of the Whitechapel horrors, and it is generally believed Jack the Ripper has resumed his bloody work. At Battersea was also found the thighs of the female, showing conclusive evidences of having been cut from the trunk found at Horselydown. They too are wrapped in pieces of a pair of drawers.

LONDON, June 4.—The American residents and sojourners in England are collecting large sums for the benefit of the sufferers from the Pennsylvania floods. A large central fund is being established, into which collections will be paid, and from which sums may be drawn as needed.

LONDON, June 4.—Lord Dunraven's yacht, the Valkyrie, has been defeated a second time, just finishing third in a race with the Irex and Yarana.

LONDON, June 3.—The *Daily News* editorially says this morning: "The sympathy of the whole civilized world will be with the people of Pennsylvania in this sudden, most striking and most overwhelming misfortune that ever befel the people of the English race." The other morning dailies refer to the disaster in a similar strain.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The floods on the Potomac have subsided and the city has resumed its nominal condition. The pecuniary loss is over $10,000,000.

HELENA, Mont., June 3.—Captain G. W. Cadge, an old sea captain, about 60 years of age, well-known as master of ships to every prominent port of the world, was burned to death at his residence, on a ranch near here, last night. He and his wife escaped from the burning building without injury. But he immediately thought of some valuable papers he wished to save and went back to get them, when he became suffocated, fell, and was soon burned to a crisp.

FROM VICTORIA.

Special to the Columbian.

VICTORIA, June 1.—Chan Ah Heung was found guilty last night of murdering Yow Kuan, the young Chinese woman, and is sentenced to be hanged on July 10th. He received the sentence with the utmost stoicism.

The Nanaimo *Free Press* is being sued for five thousand libel by Dr. Praeger.

FOR SALE.

ONE HALF-BREED AYRSHIRE BULL also, several new Milch Cows.
Apply to GEO. R. ASHWELL,
w1my29 13 Chilliwhack.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land, viz.:
The north-east ¼ of Section 23, Township 4, commencing at a stake placed at the northeast corner of said lot, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, to the point of commencement, containing one hundred and sixty [160] acres, more or less.
THOS. HADDON.
New West., B. C., May 2, 1889.
w8my2m

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Children cured in 2 and Adults (at least 80 per ct.) in 4 months, without any discomfort to wearer. The most perfect system to secure satisfaction by mail. Circulars and testimonials free. Trusses sent and received by 3 p.m. mailed same day (prepaid and registered). Pad only one ounce. Perfect Varicocele Support. Warranted for Five years. Highest Awards at Centennial and wherever exhibited. 100,000 sold. Send Stamp for Illustrated Pamphlet, with Testimonials. Information. Address, CHAS. CLITHE, 418 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal. U.S.

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Business Property.

Lot facing on Columbia and Front Sts., in central portion of the city; several buildings bring good rent—$22,000.00.

Lot 4, Block 7, near Lytton Square, 66x132 feet, fronting on Columbia and Front Sts.—$6,000.00.

Corner Lot on Columbia St., 33x66 feet—$4,000.00.

Also—Lot and Building with stock of Goods, one of the best business stands in the city.

Improved Residential Property

Lot 15, Block 13; two houses rented at paying figures—$4,500.00.

House and Lot on Lorne St., near Columbia—$1250.00.

Lots 4, 5 & 6, Block 19; good house, garden, &c.; choice residence property—$5,250.00.

Corner Lot on Columbia St.; fenced and cleared—$1500.00.

House and Lot on Columbia St.; one of the finest residences in the city—$7,000.00.

House and Lot on Royal Avenue, near Douglas St.—$2,000.00.

House and 3 Lots, corner Royal Avenue and St. Patrick's St.; no better residence site in the city—$10,000.00.

1 acre, with 7 houses, near the Park—$6,000.00.

Vacant Residential Property.

Lot 1, Block 28; corner lot on Agnes St.; fine residence site—$1200.00.

Lots on St. Andrew's St., near Queen's Avenue—$500.00 each.

Lots on Montreal, Douglas and Halifax Sts., near Clinton St.; fine views and well situated—$350.00, $375.00, $500.00.

Lot on Melbourne St., near Clinton—$300.00.

Lot 9, Sub-Block 10; fine residence lots—$250.00.

Lots on Pelham St., near Mary—$600.00 each.

Lot on Pelham St., near St. Andrew's; fine site—$500.00.

Lot on St. John's St., near Melbourne—$350.00.

Lot in St. Andrew's Square—$300.00.

Lots in Block fronting on North Arm road; finest chance in the market for residence or speculation—$125.00 to $175.00.

Lots in Subdivision of Lot 11, sub-Block 12—$60.00 to $125.00.

Lots in Subdivision of Lot 17, sub-Block 13—$160.00 each.

Lots in Westminster Addition at $15.00 to $50.00.

dwsuttc

WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, June 5, 1889.

Viewing the situation from a convenient distance, the *Canadian* (London) *Gazette* sees danger ahead in the fisheries complications on this coast. In a recent number is the following expression on the subject:

But if the relations between Canada and the United States on the Atlantic are unsettled, they are nothing short of dangerous on the Pacific coast. There the United States administration seems inclined to insist on a pretension which the British and Canadian authorities cannot for a moment admit, and which United States ministers themselves have shrunk from asserting when brought to the test. What is wanted is only too obvious—a clear definition of the claims to which the Washington government restricts itself, so that the way may be open for their submission to some court of arbitration. But that is just what Mr. Blaine seems disinclined to agree to, though his refusal inflicts grave injustice upon the honest and industrious fishermen of the North Pacific, and imposes a restriction upon legitimate British enterprise which may become unbearable.

The *Canadian Gazette* is a paper published in London, Eng., that takes particular note of Canadian affairs, is ably edited, and aims to give a fair and clear expression on all subjects affecting Canada and the empire. Its views on this subject are therefore worthy of notice. In fact in the paragraph quoted it does not do much more than state the case as it is. Not from a Canadian point of view only, but from an impartial survey of the questions by any one, and even by fair-minded Americans themselves, the United States—or some of its people—are at fault in both the Atlantic and Pacific fishery disputes. To put it briefly, on the Atlantic, the American fishermen wish to transgress within the three-mile limit, while, with a remarkable inconsistency, on the Pacific coast, the United States government, in defiance of all custom, law, and reason, have set up, and are endeavoring to make good, the absurd claim that all foreign fishermen must be excluded from Behring's Sea, which is claimed as American waters. Not only this, but American sealers are excluded even, and the paternal American government essays to shut up Behring's Sea as a great fish and game preserve for that gigantic monopoly the Alaska Commercial Company. This last point in the whole unreasonable contention naturally alienates a large portion of the American press and people from the policy of the administration on this question. The Tacoma *Ledger* expresses itself as follows on the subject:

Since the people have come to understand that the primary object of the law under which the Behring Sea was closed by the president's proclamation was to protect the Alaskan Commercial Company they have felt less interest in the question. The fact that American as well as British Columbia sealers have been confiscated under this law, corroborates this view of the case. The privileges of this company are far greater than its right to catch seals. It has very valuable commercial opportunities on the Russian side, as well as among the Aleutian islands and on the northern coast of Alaska. While there are some people in the United States who think the Behring Sea is too large a body of water to be monopolized by our nation, there are far more who think it too large to be monopolized by one company.

Now, when matters are coming to a point, the American authorities are advancing the pretension that their object in trying to close Behring's Sea is to protect the seal from extinction. This is very good of them, but they will find other nations equally interested and desiring to have their rightful share in "protecting" the seals. Our American cousins will have to come down off their high horse in this Behring's Sea matter, give up all foolish pretensions and tergiversations, and arrive at some amicable and reasonable adjustment. It will be to the everlasting disgrace of the great leading nations of Christianity and civilization if these fishery disputes on both oceans are not speedily settled, and in a peaceable and honorable manner.

It would certainly seem as if on this side of the millenium, before the nations of the earth swear off fighting for good, and turn their arsenals into model farms and their weapons of destruction into agricultural implements, that they intended to go on one grand final spree and just make match-wood of everything. Surely the elaborate and costly preparations which every nation that has arrived at the dignity of a "power"—and some that haven't—are making, in both their naval and military departments of warfare, are not destined to be all for show, and never to be called into exercise. We do not think so. The crash is hardly pleasant—although interesting, it must be confessed—to anticipate; but it must come sooner or later, and that on a grand scale, commensurate with the long continued and gigantic preparations. What nations shall be involved would be easier answered, perhaps, by inquiring what powers will not have a hand in the grand *melee*. It is only natural to look for a great clearing of the political and social atmosphere after the dire immediate effects of such a terrible collision of mighty forces have been obliterated or mitigated by time. The world is certain to witness a goodly number of battles on the water in its future wars, judging from the industry and ambition that are being displayed by even the most laggard nations in adding to their floating batteries. According to a careful estimate, the number of war vessels launched last year by the naval powers of the world was 60, while more than 100 were building when it closed. England led, with 15 vessels launched and 28 building; France launched 9, and laid down 15; Russia launched 2, and began 10; Germany put 6 vessels into the water, and ordered or laid down 4; Italy launched 10, and laid down 18; Austria launched no vessel, but laid down or ordered 3; Sweden laid down 1; Denmark launched 1, and laid down another; China added 4 vessels to her navy, and ordered or laid down 4 more; Japan ordered 3, and launched 3; the United States launched 6, and laid down 6; Chili ordered a new cruiser in England, and the Argentine Republic contracted for a 4,300 ton ironclad; Brazil laid down a cruiser, and even Uruguay has contributed to the navies of the world, launching a small iron gunboat. The minor powers, like Greece and Portugal, have either contracted for or launched small vessels. Turkey has begun the work of building up her navy, laying down one ironclad and several smaller vessels.

A revelation is the almost invariable experience of the visitor from the east to this province, at this time of year especially. The traveller, in search of pleasure, health or wealth, from the other side of the continent, setting his face westward about the last of April or the first of May, leaves winter "lingering in the lap of spring" and very loth to withdraw his biting touch and chilling presence from the landscape and the atmosphere. Arriving a week later on the Pacific slope, and in this brightest of the "gems of the west," the balmy breezes and sunny skies, soft and luxuriant verdure of field, garden and forest, the fragrance of flower, blossom, and bursting bud, and the rich promise and partial fruition of the fruits of the earth, betoken a fairer clime and usher the delighted visitor from winter frosts into veritable summer bowers. The visitor had heard in his eastern home something of the delights of the seasons in the fair Pacific province, but the half had not been told, nor even that fraction believed and realized. The result of seeing for one's self is a revelation as surprising as agreeable. But if our winters are short and mild, our springs early and persuasive, so is the intense heat of the short eastern summer moderated here to the delightfulest weather under the sun, and the enervating and debilitating effects which the curse of hot and sultry nights—when sleep or comfort even is well nigh impossible—as well as days, entails on the dweller in the Atlantic and interior provinces and states, are altogether unknown here. What ever the heat of the hottest day of midsummer may be, and it is never intolerable—such a thing as sunstroke being practically unknown—the nights are ever cool and refreshing, and tired nature's sweet restorer, gentle sleep, descends like a benediction upon the weary, in mansion and cabin, in city and country alike. We challenge anyone suffering from nervousness or insomnia, induced by the harrassing and health depleting climatic extremes and discomforts, and the wear and tear, of the bustling east, to long withstand, in the possession of his malady, the soothing and subtle influences of our incomparable climate. Without touching at all in this article upon what are considered the more solid advantages and resources of a country, we can apply to the scenery of British Columbia similar remarks to those already enumerated about our climate. Visitors and tourists invariably couple these two, and are profuse and deservedly unstinted in their praise of both.

The Moravians not only give more men and money to the missionary cause than any other body of Christians, in proportion to their numbers, but they show absolute fearlessness and indifference to hardships in their selection of mission ground. Of their sixteen missions, one is in Greenland, one in Mesquito coast, a third among the Himalayas, and a fourth among the Esquimaux in Alaska.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

No matter how much opposed any person or parties may be to some details of the policy of the C.P.R. Company, says the Winnipeg *Commercial*, or how bitterly they may have resisted the claims of the company in the past, there is but one verdict as to the enterprise of its managers and projectors since the syndicate took hold of it in 1881, and that verdict is that they have displayed an enterprise and tenacious energy such as has never been exceeded, and possibly never equalled in the history of Canada. The race of grading and track-laying across nearly a thousand miles of prairie to the Rocky Mountains during the years 1881-2-3-4; the cutting, tunneling, bridging and other feats of engineering through these mountains and the Selkirk ranges to the Pacific, and the work of construction through rock, morass and relics of a period of volcanic chaos from Manitoba to the Ottawa valley, all testify to the enterprise and unflagging energy of the men who constructed the great Canadian transcontinental highway, and their work will stand in years to come, the best and greatest monument to their praiseworthy efforts. All unprejudiced minds will subscribe to the above well-merited eulogium, but the *Commercial* calls attention to a thing or two which the gifted and eloquent president in his address recently at the annual meeting of the directors does not seem to have "stepped aside" to notice. Here is the way the *Commercial* "gives away" some of the less prudent and successful performancess of the "greatest road on earth": "It sometimes does happen that people of a very enterprising character carry their enterprise too far, or rather allow it to run into fields from which they would be better to keep free. In this respect the C.P.R. Company have not been free from blunders, and if their foresight was so defective as to let them fall into such mistakes, their after experience was sufficient to make them regret their blunders. For instance, the famous philanthropic wheat deal, when the heads of the company a few years ago stepped into the field as grain buyers in Manitoba in opposition to the men who had invested many thousands of dollars along their lines, never for a moment expecting that they would have to face the unheard of situation of having their common carrier to the seaboard as a competitor in their business. No doubt the philanthropic deal was a link in the engineering of some financial undertaking in which European capitalists had to be coaxed or tickled; but whether it was successful in that respect or not, the loss it brought to its operators, and the injury done to the reputation of our Northwestern raised wheat in British markets by the damp and otherwise damaged stuff, which was bought and shipped on philanthropic and not business principles, was such that there is not much fear of a repetition of that blunder. * * * According to the *Trade Bulletin*, (and that journal has a happy knack of blurting out unpleasant facts at times) the milling venture, or if you like it, adventure, of the C. P. R. crowd at Keewatin, although only a year in operation, has already cost its owners $75,000 to $100,000 of a loss in running alone; so that if kept in operation upon the same principles for five years more, we would probably hear of an appeal being made to the Dominion government for a subsidy to keep it running *pro bono publico*, for assuredly it has not so far been run for the benefit of its owners. So it would appear, that in milling as well as grain buying the effects of the C. P. R. combination have been anything but a success, and they have received one more expensive piece of instruction in what might seem plain to them, namely, that railroading and neither commerce nor manufactures is in their line of business. If they can only get that fact firmly fixed in their minds there is some hope of their operating the C. P. R. so that it may be a benefit to the grain and milling interests of Canada, instead of the company being as it has been in the past a menace to both. Enterprise is altogether misguided when its nose is poked into other people's business, and this is what the C. P. R. combination have been doing in connection with both the grain and milling business. The Keewatin mill has passed, we understand, into the control of Messrs. Hastings Bros. & McGaw, and with this transfer we hope will vanish every interference from C. P. R. magnates with any branch of trade to which they are servants as public carriers." We trust our cotemporary's hope may be realized. The C. P. R. Company are not too old or too wise, after giving them all the credit to which they are entitled—which is a good deal—to learn something on more than one point, and with increase of knowledge should come increased usefulness and value in the public service, as well as enlarged prosperity for the company itself.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, May 29.*)

Saloon licenses in Vancouver cost $400 each. Alderman Whetham wanted to fix the license at $600, but he was overruled.

The city archives were moved into the new city hall to-day, and from this date forward the civic officials will be found at the new offices.

The Matsqui dyke is said to be standing the pressure of the high water in good style, and the general opinion is that the dyke will prove a complete success.

The Hon. John Robson went over to Surrey this morning to meet the reeve and municipal council concerning important matters on which the government was petitioned.

The new coal mine lately opened at Canmore is likely to turn out to be a very lucrative one. The mine is one mile from the track of the C. P. R., to which a short line will be constructed. The Bow River will be spanned by a fine bridge. The outlay so far in connection with the enterprise has been about $50,000. Some carloads of the coal have lately been shipped to market.

Rev. D. H. Reid, son of Dr. Reid of this city, delivered his first sermon last evening, in the Reformed Episcopal church. The young man—almost a boy—has in him a *germe* of genius. A worthy son of a worthy father, he moved the congregation to tears. His sermon was a masterpiece of eloquence, and the audience suprised and bewildered, listened to his words with breathless attention. The *Standard* congratulates the young divine most heartily and predicts for him a grand future.—*Vic. Standard.*

The many friends of the Rev. G. C. Patterson, who had charge of the Presbyterian church in Chilliwack up to a few months ago, and in which community he and his amiable wife were greatly esteemed and respected, will be pained to learn of the sudden and unexpected death of Mrs. Patterson, which occurred in Kingston, Ont., a few days since, leaving behind her, in addition to her devoted husband, an infant three weeks old. The reverend gentleman has the sincerest sympathy of a wide circle of acquaintances, in this his hour of sorrow and affliction. —*World.*

Real Estate.

Real estate transfers, though not so numerous as last week, continue active, and the demand for both city and surburban property does not appear to have lessened perceptibly. Several large blocks of surburban property have changed hands during the past few days at prices satisfactory to both buyer and seller. Farming lands receive considerable attention from intending purchasers, but the movement in this branch is nothing to what it will be within a very few months. Prices remain firm with an upward tendency.

The Park Improvement (?)

It is becoming general talk about town that the affairs of the park improvement scheme have been badly mismanaged. It is stated that only 21 acres have been cleared, instead of 30 as at first reported, and that it will be impossible to burn the wood piles without destroying all the trees left to ornament the park. If this turns out to be the case, the cost of removing the timber will prove something enormous. It will not do to leave the park without shade trees, otherwise its value as a pleasure resort will not amount to much. Over $3,000 have been expended on the improvements, and, apart from the clearing of the 21 acres, there is nothing to show for the expenditure of this large amount. Perhaps some one will rise and explain to the public.

The Yale Lime Kilns.

Mr. G. W. Rasure, of Yale, has been in this city and Vancouver for the past couple of weeks making arrangements for the disposition of the output of lime from his kilns at Sailor Bar Bluff. He has succeeded in disposing of some 3000 barrels, the output of the kilns for the next sixty days. The bulk of the this quantity goes to Vancouver. Mr. Rasure has now two kilns in full running order, and a third one is under construction which will be ready for burning in a couple of weeks. The quality of lime burned by these kilns is superior to any yet offered on the British Columbia market, and the builders of Westminster and Vancouver pronounce it in every way a much finer lime than the best San Juan product. Mr. Rasure returns to Yale within a few days.

The March of Civilization.

The wild and warlike savage of the western slope is rapidly coming down to the level of the whites, and fashions and modes which a few years ago the noble red man looked upon with proud disdain he is now toying with in a suspicious manner. It is not at all uncommon to see a Siwash lolling about his wigwam in the cool of the evening with a claw hammer coat on, and a dusky maiden, dressed in extremely low *decolette*, swinging lazily in a hammock made from a delapidated fish net. Of course the coat may be rather threadbare, and may have adorned the person of some dashing society man for several years previous, and also might have been received in exchange for a bucket of oolachans, and the low neck dress may have been obtained for services rendered with a scrubbing brush on the kitchen floor of some palatial mansion, but still the tendency to shine even in Siwash society is the same, and reaches the same tall peaks of absurdity that it does among the whites. Does anyone imagine that that Indian and his dusky lady would tolerate anything like familiarity from a couple of their Siwash brethern clad in common flour sacks and cocoanut matting? In the classic language of the Chinook jargon the answer would promptly come: "wake hyiu." The bustle, the breezy "bangs" and tight stays have all made their appearance in the toilet of the Chinook maiden, but the advance of civilization does not end here. The mamma of a large and interesting family, tired of packing the papoose about on a board strapped to her back, has purchased a handsome baby carriage, and with it and the latest youngster, surrounded by the rest of the family and a number of admiring and fawning neighbors, makes the promenade of Columbia street every afternoon. All this only goes to prove that our vaunted fashions are susceptible of imitation, and that the Siwash far from being the unprogressive and ignorant being which he is usually put down for, is, on the contrary, progressive, enterprising and full of adaptability to his surroundings and the calls of society.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

A Drunken Indian Deliberately Tries to Murder His Kloochman, but Luckily Fails.

Squamish Charley, a drunken and abandoned Indian, who has figured many times in the police court for various crimes, has at last committed an action which will relieve the city of his presence for a few years to come. Charley has a cabin in the swamp which has long been notorious as one of the worst in that classic precinct. At this cabin congregated all the bad Indians in the city, for Charley was not at all fond of good company. Yesterday afternoon an extra supply of whiskey was obtained and all the neighboring tillicums were invited to drop in and join in a friendly glass. The result was that a number of Siwashes got very drunk, but perhaps the most intoxicated of all was Squamish Charley. When the fun was at its height Charley ordered his kloochman to perform some action, which was evidently distasteful to her, and she refused. Picking up his shot gun and levelling it direct at the woman's breast he ordered her to do as she was bid or he would kill her. She again refused, and he pulled the trigger. The hammer fell with a sharp click but the charge did not explode, as luckily, there happened to be no cap on the nipple. Failing to find a cap he pulled the trigger several times, but the gun would not go off. In a transport of rage he lifted the weapon and attempted to strike the woman down with the butt end, but she sprang back in time to evade the blow and the gun crashed to the floor breaking the stock and rendering it useless for further execution. The Indians who witnessed this attempt at murder became alarmed and left the cabin, declaring they would inform the police. Charley became frightened and left the cabin also, the kloochman following shortly afterwards. It was not long before constables Carty and Moore were on the track of the Siwash, who, it was learned, was last seen walking in the direction of Sapperton. After a hot chase the constables arrived at Sapperton just in time to find Squamish Charley had been ferried across the river. Later it was ascertained that the kloochman had gone to the Indian camp near the woolen mills and procured a canoe which she took to Sapperton and paddled her would-be murderer into safety on the Brownsville side. It is thought that Charley is now in safety on Point Roberts, but he will be immediately arrested if he happens to visit his tillicums in this city again.

As there were a number of witnesses to the murderous assault, there will be no trouble in securing a conviction if the rascal is captured. The police have possession of the gun, which is of the old Hudson Bay pattern. The charge in the musket is an exceptionally heavy one.

The Quebec owners of the ss. Polynesian are suing the owners of the ss. Cynthia for £20,000 for damages sustained by the recent collision.

It is rumored that at a private meeting of the liberal managers at Toronto it was decided to prepare for the Ontario elections early in the coming autumn.

The city council of Toronto has decided to extend Victoria street to King street. By the street extension the *Globe* newspaper office will have to come down.

A sensation has been caused by the elopement of Capt. Dennison, of the 6th Fusiliers, Montreal, with a pretty typewriter engaged in the same place. He leaves a wife and six children.

The senate of the University of Toronto has resolved to confer the degree of LL.D. on Sir John A. Macdonald, Edward Blake, Chancellor Boyd, Oliver Mowat, W. R. Meredith, Dr. W. T. Perkins, John Campbell and John Hastings. This the first time the university has exercised its power by the federation act of conferring the honorary degree L.L.D.

The first drowning accident of the season in Thunder Bay happened Monday, resulting in the death of two Indians. A party of eleven were out in a sail boat which was upset by a sudden gust of wind. The Indians were in the water for two hours and a half when rescued by the steamer United Empire. One was drowned before the steamer arrived, and the other expired on being taken aboard.

IN TEN DAYS TIME.—"Was troubled with headache, bad blood and loss of appetite, and tried all sorts of medicines without success. I then tried one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and found relief in 10 days." A. J. Meindle, Mattawa, Ont.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, June 5, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, May 30.*)

No police court to-day.

A heavy gale was blowing on the gulf all day.

The *Courier* says: The Vancouver Coal Co. recieved 520 feet of tubing for the Southfield bore a few days ago. We are given to understand that the bore is already down about 800 feet, and if that be so, the company is determined to thoroughly prospect their land lying in that direction.

The grand Orange lodge of British North America met at Goderich yesterday. Most Worshipful Grand Master Clarke Wallace occupied the chair. His address dealt fully with the Jesuit question. It is expected a discussion on this subject will be one of the leading features of the meeting.

The calves brought down yesterday by the str. Irving remained on the wharf all night, during which time they kept up a continual chorus of "ba's." This noise is a great nuisance and the authorities must put a stop to it by having the calves removed immediatly after arrival.

Tuesday afternoon a white boy attacked a Chinaman on Government street. The Chinaman showed fight and in the struggle that followed, the belligerents fell through the window of the Bon Marche boot and shoe store. This accident put an end to the hostilities, and the quarrel was settled by both parties paying for the broken window.—*Colonist.*

Through an unfortunate error, says the *Colonist*, in fixing the hours of polling from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., instead of from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., as provided under the new Municipalities Act, the Street Railway Guarantee By-Law and the $45,000 Loan By-Law will have to be again submitted to the ratepayers for their approval. Tuesday, June 11th, has been fixed upon as the day for voting.

Mr. Dashwood Jones laid on our table to-day a box of strawberries and a dozen new potatoes, the former grown by Mr. Keith on Montreal street, and the latter by Mr. Jones on Clinton street. The strawberries were large, weighing about an ounce each, and most delicious in flavor. The potatoes are splendid specimens of the Murphy tribe, being large, well formed and almost matured.

Sir Matthew Begbie, Chief Justice of British Columbia, does not like the press. His lordship recently told a jury that it was one of the worst of modern institutions, prying into private affairs, libelling characters, and perpetrating a variety of other indiscretions too numerous to mention. Of course there are newspapers and newspapers, just as there are judges and judges. It is rather to be feared that the chief justice has been subscribing to a journal of the wrong kind, though, truth to tell, they are difficult to discover in the Pacific Province.—*Toronto Mail.*

The Snagboat.

The snagboat Samson returned from up-river last night, where it has been kept busy of late removing snags from the steamboat channel between Sumas and St. Marys Mission. Snags are numerous and large this year, and the Samson has a busy summer's work ahead of it. The Samson went down to the mouth of the river this morning to straighten out the channel buoys which have been out of place for a week.

Those Extra Licenses.

The despatch from Ottawa, which was published in THE COLUMBIAN a few days ago, stating that Mr. Thomas Mowat, inspector of fisheries, had been asked to report on the advisability of issuing 50 additional fishing licenses this year, has not been heard from yet by Mr. Mowat. If such instructions do come, as is quite probable, they will be received by mail and therefore are not due for a couple of days yet. Mr. Mowat thinks it quite probable that the department has decided on the course indicated in the despatch. The issurance of 50 extra licenses would be greatly appreciated by all who consider the interests of the fishmen.

Bad for Fish Exporters.

Fish exporters were feeling rather downhearted to-day owing to the advance in rates which has been made to all points east. The express company yesterday notified exporters that all future gross weight would be charged for instead of net weight as in the past. This makes the advance in rates about 60 per cent. Each box contains 100 lbs. of salmon and about 50 lbs. of ice, while the box itself weighs about 20 lbs., making the gross weight of the package 160 lbs. Heretofore expressage has only been charged on the 100 lbs. of salmon at the rate of 6 cts. per pound to Calgary, 7 cts. to Montreal and 9 cts. to New York. These figures include being the fish *once a day en route.* It will now cost 11¼ cts. per pound to transport the fish to Montreal, which with the price of the fish will bring the wholesale cost up to 20 cts. per pound. It will be easily understood that the huge trade which has developed during the past year cannot be continued if the extra charges are enforced. The effect of the advance will be to temporarily kill the export fresh salmon trade. The exporters had made all arrangements for large shipments of fish each day during the whole of the season, but it is now certain these will be very considerably cut down. The C.P.R. have got the earth, as far as Canada is concerned, and now it wants the sea and all that therein is.

Rifle Association Meeting.

A meeting of the New Westminster Rifle Association was held last night, the president, Mr. W. Wolfenden, in the chair. It was decided to hold the first prize meeting of the season on Saturday, June 9th, and a committee was appointed to solicit prizes and subscriptions for the same. A challenge will be forwarded to the Vancouver association to shoot a match on June 16th, 10 men, Queen's ranges, Martini or Snider rifles. A committee was appointed to canvas for members. The team to compete against Vancouver on June 16th will be chosen from the top scores at the prize meeting on June 9th. The officers of the association are anxious that the Saturday afternoon practices should be largely attended.

Vessel Burned.

The bark Emerald, belonging to the Puget Mill Company, was destroyed by fire and a half cargo of 500,000 feet of lumber almost totally ruined, at Port Gamble at an early hour Sunday morning. The Emerald was worth about $30,000, and the cargo perhaps $5,000. The Emerald was built in New York in 1855. She was 181 feet in length, 36 feet breadth, and 23 feet depth. She was purchased by the Puget Mill Company about 18 years ago. Since then she has been continually in the service of the company, transporting lumber to San Francisco and different parts of California, and at times to South America, Australia and Hawaiian islands. At the time of the fire she was loading for San Francisco.

Dr. Ormiston at Vancouver.

We clip the following from the *News-Advertiser's* report of Dr. Ormiston's lecture, "Everybody's School," at Vancouver last night: It would be impossible in limited space to give more than an outline of the eloquent discourse to which Dr. Ormiston treated his hearers. In the hour and twenty minutes occupied, he said more than the average speaker would say in double that time. The main thought of the lecture was kept steadily in view, and every word uttered was required and conveyed a meaning which was necessary to the full elaboration of the subject. The ideas expressed were all of a vigorous, healthy, practical character, clothed in eloquent and strong language, and delivered in a full, rich and clear voice.

Columbia River Salmon Fisheries.

The take of salmon all along the river continues to be very poor, and fishermen are rather discouraged. Fish Commissioner Reed says the traps are doing better than the seines, but are only taking from one to four or five. Some of the cannery men say this is the last season they will use gill nets, and the prospect is that next season the shores of the river will be lined with traps for many miles up. If the gill nets are done away with, and the channel left open, it will give some of the fish a chance to get up the river. A letter from the Cascades states that three wheels there which last year were catching three tons of salmon daily, are now not averaging more than forty pounds each per day. Of course, this is a very unusual season, the spring coming so early and there being no food in the river to speak of; but it looks as if the salmon were disappearing despite the hatchery. If they are not exterminated it will be no fault of the cannery men.—*Oregonian.*

Chilliwack Camp Meeting.

The annual camp-meeting at Chilliwack opened on Thursday 23rd inst., and closed last Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock. The tents on the ground were all occupied, and a large number of strangers and visitors were seen upon the grounds during the week. With the exception of one or two light showers, the weather was delightful and most of the services were held out of doors under the shade of the spreading branches. A feature of the meeting was the presence of Rev. Dr. Eby, who arrived by steamer Batavia from Japan last Friday on a flying visit to the eastern provinces. He remained upon the ground over Sunday. Dr. Eby's sermon and addresses will be long remembered by those who heard them. On Sunday afternoon the doctor gave a very instructive address on mission work in Japan, explaining the pressing need that exists at present for a large central hall in the city of Tokio, to receive funds for which is the object of his present visit to this country. At the close of the service a collection of $265.00 was taken to aid in the work. Among the visiting ministers, all of whom rendered faithful service during the meeting, were Revs. T. Crosby and J. Greenwood, of England, R. J. Irwin, J. H. White and J. Calvert. The Indian camp-meeting was held simultaneously upon the same ground, and the services were largely attended and most successful.

The Manitoba government and Ontario emigration agents have been instructed to visit Michigan and Wisconsin, to report the condition of the farmers in those states with a view to commencing a vigorous emigration campaign there. It is said that a great many are anxious to move to Manitoba.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, May 31.*)

The ship MacDuff is being rapidly loaded.

Business generally throughout the city is steadily improving.

The sprinkler did splendid work today in keeping the dust under control.

The str. Adelaide returned last night from Fort Douglas with a tow of logs for the Brunette Mills. The old fort is almost deserted, but evidences of its former greatness are still visible on every side.

A movement is on foot to hold a grand lacrosse tournament at New Westminster this fall. All the British Columbia, Manitoba and Northwest clubs will be invited to take part, and some very handsome and expensive trophies will be offered for competition. The scheme is a good one and should meet with success.

The Indians who are returning to the city after an absence of six months spent in their native villages, are bringing with them large numbers of furs. Yesterday a large number of mountain goat skins and several panther and wild cat skins were purchased by Mr. Vianen, who expects that a large number of furs will be marketed by the Indians this spring.

One day last week in No. 5 shaft of the Wellington Colliery, one shift turned out 617 tons of coal which is the largest amount so far turned out in that shaft by a single shift. The collision which occurred on the Wellington road is not nearly as serious as at first reported. One of the engines and a coal box collided and the latter was slightly damaged. Work on the line was delayed but a few minutes.—*Free Press.*

Capt. Mellon has on exhibition at his office several specimens of coal, which were obtained while digging a well on the Brighouse estate. The exact location of the spot Capt. Mellon will not tell, and those who made the find appear anxious to preserve it secret until they "fix matters." They are confident that they have something good and they do not propose running the risk of losing it. The captain says the specimens he displays were taken from a depth of five feet and that the lower they go the better the coal becomes.—*News-Advertiser*

PICTOU PENCILLINGS.—Mr. Hazen F. Murray, of Pictou, N. S., writes: "I was affected with dyspepsia and nervous debility, and tried many remedies without avail but one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters much improved me and two more made me a well man."

B. C. All Right.

The experience of Australia is held up as a warning to British Columbia not to introduce the rabbit pest. That the rabbit is not always successful, with his progeny, in taking possession of the land is shown by a Vancouver Island paper relating "an instance where a well-known stock raiser, who until recently lived within thirty miles of Nanaimo, some little time back, placed several couples of rabbits upon his range. The reason he assigned for so doing was that they would on occasion make an agreeable addition to his larder. Fortunately for stock raiser and stock, both eagles and mink concluded that rabbits would prove an agreeable change from fish or young lambs. In a few months the rabbits were killed off."—*Empire.*

No More Salmon Exports.

The increase in the express rates on fresh salmon shipments to eastern points has already borne bad results, and it now seems probable that the large trade which has been so difficult to establish will be completely killed. Yesterday Mr. Vianen received the following despatch from Hunt, Barnes & Co., of Montreal, who are probably the largest fish dealers in the Dominion: "If express company advances rates cancel all shipments, sure." This is the first order cancelling the season's contract, but it will not, by any means, be the last. The fish exporters have only one opinion on the advance in rates. "It will kill all shipments to points east of Calgary," said Mr. E. H. Port. "The advance simply means the deathblow of the salmon export trade," says Mr. W. H. Vianen. The old rates were enormous and an outrageous overcharge, but with 60 per cent. added to them it looks as if the C. P. R. was either tired of carrying fish or wished to "gobble up" the profits of both the fishermen and the dealer.

Squamish Charley Captured.

Information was received yesterday afternoon by the police to the effect that Charley Brown, *alias* Squamish Charley, the Indian wanted for attempting to murder a klootchman, was in hiding with a number of Indians at a point about 5 miles up the river. Constable Dominy was detailed to capture the fugitive, and immediately left, by canoe, for the camp. On arriving at the place indicated the constable proceeded quietly to the tent in which Charley was supposed to be hiding, and there the Indian was found. So surprised was Charley that it was some seconds before he could realize that he had been found out, and before he had time to recover Constable Dominy sprang forward and fixed the bracelets on him. Some 50 Indians were in the camp, but, though they muttered a great deal and threw many ugly looks on the constable, did not interfere, and allowed the prisoner to be removed without making any demonstration. The feat was a courageous one on the constable's part and required considerable nerve to successfully carry out.

The New Shingle Mill.

Mr. W. L. Johnson who has been with the Royal City Planing Mills for 10 years, the last 6 of which he has acted in the capacity of foreman, has severed his connection with that establishment and left to-day for Gambier Island, Howe Sound, where he, in company with Mr. Dyker, will erect and run a large shingle mill. A complete plant, with a capacty for turning out 50,000 shingles daily, has been sent up to Gambier Island, and the erection of the mill will be commenced immediately on Mr. Johnson's arrival there. The many friends of Mr. Johnson wish his new enterprise every success.

It was not in Ontario.

A tenderfoot from Ontario arrived here about two weeks ago with his wealth ($250)—the savings of many years—sewed up in the bosom of his shirt for safe-keeping. He gave the shirt to a John Chinaman, and shortly after he thought of his money, consisting of checks and notes. He went after the Chinaman, and found him busy washing, and after much "no sabee" the shirt was found on the line drying. The tenderfoot made a jump for the shirt and, pulling his knife out of his pocket, cut the garment open and discovered his wealth in a similar condition to paper used by boys when they shoot wet wads through a glass tube.—*Standard.*

The Surrey Dyking Scheme.

At the meeting of the Surrey council at the town hall, on Wednesday last, the 29th inst., a petition was presented from the settlers on the Serpentine River, requesting the council to take steps at once to have the Surrey dyking enterprise undertaken without delay. The council passed a resolution to take immediate steps towards that end and to have the necessary by-laws drafted as soon as possible.

Hon. John Robson, provincial secretary, was present, and after the council had adjourned an informal conference was held on the dyking question. Between 30 and 40 of those interested in the dyking scheme were present, and the provincial secretary addressed the meeting, and said he had no doubt but what the government would assist the scheme at least to the extent to which the dyking scheme would benefit the roads in the vicinity.

This benefit will be considerable, as there are four roads, the Semiahmoo, McLellan, Coast Meridian, and Yale roads, that will receive much advantage from the construction of the proposed dyke. On the different roads mentioned there is a total length of 8 miles subject to an overflow in the winter season of from 1 to 4 feet, which the dyke will keep thoroughly dry.

The provincial secretary also intimated that work would commence immediately on the Scott and Kirkland roads and the Semiahmoo trail, with the purpose of putting the continuous stage and mail route from Westminster to the boundary in a thoroughly passable condition.

Mr. John Sprott, government inspector of roads for this district, was also at the Surrey meeting with the provincial secretary.

On Saturday, the 8th of June, a meeting of settlers interested in the dyking scheme, will be held at the Surrey town hall, at 10 o'clock a. m., to draft the papers required for taking immdiate steps for constructing the dyke, and the Surrey council will meet at 1 p. m. on the same day, to take the necessary action in the matter.

SHE RIDES THE DEEP.

Successful Launch of the Finest Tug that Floats in British Columbia Waters.

Late yesterday afternoon the word was passed round that the fine new tug, which has been in process of building at the Royal City Mills Co's shipyard for several months, was to be launched. It was announced that the launching would take place at high tide, about 8 o'clock, and at that hour a crowd of several hundred people had gathered along the shore to witness the event. The face of the river was covered with small craft and the company's tugs Gipsy, Belle and Stella lay off shore waiting to welcome their sister to her home on the deep. Sitting on the ways, the vessel looked a model of neatness, presenting beautiful lines and indicating in every feature the highest skill in the shipbuilding art. At her mast head floated proudly the Dominion ensign, but no other decorations were visible. At 8 o'clock Mayor Hendry, president of the Royal City Mill Company, and a number of friends, went aboard, and the order was given to knock away the blocks. This was promptly done, and as the fine vessel slipped gracefully into its native element, Mayor Hendry broke the traditional bottle of wine over her bow and christened her the "Active." Cheer after cheer went up from the crowd as the Active struck the water, and the steamboat whistles shrieked out a glad welcome at the same time.

The dimensions of the Active are as follows: Length over all, 120 feet; length of keel 110 feet; breadth of beam 21 feet; depth of hold 11 ft. 8 in. The engines, which are being manufactured at the company's machine shops, will be triple expansion and of 300 horse power. The boiler is being built of steel and will weigh 17 tons. It will carry a pressure of 160 lbs. of steam to the square inch. The total weight of the machinery when all is aboard, will be 40 tons. The Active will be used in connection with the Royal City Planing Mills to tow timber rafts, booms and vessels. She is without exception the staunchest tug afloat in Pacific waters, and it is expected she will also prove one of the fastest. Mr. Patrick Desmond, a practical shipbuilder lately from Mirimichi, N. B., had charge of the building of the vessel. He has good reason to feel proud of the success he attained, and the Royal City Mills Co. have also good reason to be proud of this latest addition to their already large fleet.

DR. ORMISTON'S LECTURE.

"Everybody's School—or Man the Pupil of Mankind," at St. Andrew's Church Last Night.

A large audience had assembled at the Presbyterian church last night by 8 o'clock. The eminent divine and lecturer of the evening was introduced in a few appropriate and eulogistic remarks by the chairman, Rev. Mr. Scouler. Dr. Ormiston, who was evidently not in his usual good voice and form, owing to the fatigues of travelling and much speaking, and to a slight cold, acknowledged the kind remarks of Rev. Mr. Scouler on introducing him, and paid a high personal tribute to that gentleman, whom he had known particularly well in the east, and trusted that God would bless his labors as abundantly in this his new field as He had done in Hamilton. Dr. Ormiston then proceeded with his very able, eloquent and interesting lecture, occupying over an hour and speaking rapidly at that. Our space will not enable us to give more than a summary: It is a trite saying that the study of mankind is man. Individual man, when compared with an assembly, or with the universe itself, appears unimportant and insignificent. The Psalmist felt this strongly when he said, "When I behold Thy heavens, * * * what is man that Thou art mindful of him?" But in our felt nothingness revelation and science alike come to our rescue. David says again, "I am poor and needy, yet the Lord thinketh upon me." Science teaches that each man is an integral and competent part of a great whole. Man is an inseparable part of the universe; he not only came from the dust, but he is fostered by the dust, and his body returns to the dust. To all organized creatures he stands still closer related. All nature exists for him. To men—to all men—he is linked by the bonds of a common brotherhood. But it was not of the wide and manifold aspects of the subject the lecturer proposed to treat, but rather our common humanity and our relations to each other. Mankind was evidently appointed as the tutor of man; that is, each man is the pupil of mankind. The one is influenced by the many. Man was not made to live alone. The life of a hermit was not natural. The Creator declared that it is not good for man to be alone, and made him a helpmeet, and said the lecture, "I am really glad God did not send a brother man." One can neither be nor do his best unless he fulfills the varied social relations of his nature. Sefishness is suicidal. Do not forget it, said the lecturer, when you are tempted to take more than your share of God's good gifts. The seeming advantage of selfishness is but temporary. Private wrong can be no ingredient in public right. Whatever would be wrong for an individual can not be right for society. The special forms which society may assume had their origin in popular needs, but society itself is divine. The co-existence of men and families of men is a necessary condition of life and responsibility. Association among men is not a casual circumstance, but an established law. In order to form a just conception of man we must see him in the relations which society brings to bear upon him. By living alone man would very soon become utterly unfit for living at all. Occasional solitude, however, is of unspeakable moral value. The greatest of all teachers has said, "Enter into thy closet and shut thy door. The grandest spirits that ever lived have girded themselves for their work in profoundest silence. Here the speaker instanced, in glowing descriptive, Moses, Elijah, David, Paul, Luther, Mahomet, King Alfred, Columbus, Washington and others. All kingly men are crowned in solitude and ordained in silence. But it is but the prelude and the preparation for the sphere which they are called upon to fill. Society multiplies, intensifies and prolongs our joys and divides our sorrows. First in order and importance of the forms which society exhibits, said the lecturer, is the family. It is the nursery of virtue, the home of piety, the palladium of our liberties. Here the lecturer drew a graphic picture of the home as it should be, where love ruled, and on the other hand showed how painful was the picture presented by a loveless home. Yet each was a most potent centre of influence for good or for evil. Dr. Ormiston paid a most touching tribute to the mother love, and recited feelingly a pathetic Scotch poem entitled "The Motherless Bairn." How desolate and how lone was the condition of the orphan, said the speaker; hence God had given special promises to the orphan, and woe be to the man that sinned against the orphan. Maternity made the mother grander than the woman; fatherhood made the father grander than man. The lecturer then viewed the larger sphere of the social circle, and condemned unsparingly some of its shams, while showing its necessity and usefulness. The workshop was the next manifestation of society. Everyone was or should be engaged in some avocation, Idleness was a terrible curse. Very few were injured by overwork, but a countless multitude were ruined by idleness. In the field of labor and industry of brain and muscle society was divided into two classes—master and servant. The way in which a man did his part in either of these capacities was a test of the man. The market was another great social institution. Commerce might be said to be most emphatically the "schoolmaster abroad." All business transactions have a moral as well as a monetary influence. Public opinion was the widest and largest expression and manifestation of society, and it exercised a tremendous influence upon society and upon individuals, sometimes for good and sometimes for evil. The lecturer closed with a direct and stirring appeal to his audience. By what you are and by what you are not, said the speaker, you have been writing your lives in the lives of others. Live so that the world shall be the better and the brighter for your living, and so that when you come to stand before the Great White Throne those whom you influenced on your earthly sojourn will bless instead of curse your example

A hearty vote of thanks, moved by Mr. J. S. Clute, was tendered the reverend lecturer by the congregation rising.

Dr. Ormiston responded by saying that he was grateful to the audience for their sympathy and attention, and would feel amply rewarded if his lecture did his hearers any lasting good.

The doctor invited all who had known him in former days in the east to remain and have a friendly word, and quite a number did so and had a pleasant chat with the affable divine.

MANY THANKS.—"My age is 58 and for 20 years I have suffered from kidney complaint, rheumatism and lame back, and would have been a dead woman if it had not been for Burdock Blood Bitters, of which two bottles restored me to health, and strength." Miss Maggie Hendsby, Half Island Cove, N. S.

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WEEKLY BRITISH COLUMBIAN

Wednesday Morning, June 5, 1889.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, June 1.*)

A clean sheet at the police court to-day.

Two patients for the asylum arrived from Victoria yesterday.

The upper works are being built on Capt. Holman's new steamer which is to run on Harrison Lake in connection with the St. Alice Hotel.

Mr. S. H. Webb gives notice that he leaves for Europe next week and will be pleased to attend to any commissions entrusted to him. Mr. Webb will be absent about 10 weeks.

Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending May 21st were $232,000. For the same week last year, $192,000. The above does not include earnings on the Southwestern Railway.

The Grand Orange Lodge, which has been sitting at Goderich, was in session all Wednesday night discussing the Jesuits' Estates question. The Lodge in the matter of censuring the Protestant members in Parliament in the condemnatory resolution, divided. It carried, however. The session closed yesterday afternoon. Grand Master N. Clark Wallace, Woodbridge, and Deputy-Grand Master G. F. Clarke, Toronto, were re-elected. The following were elected deputy-grand lecturers: Manitoba, J. Marrow; Northwest Territories, J. Niblock; Alberta, James M. Mill, Calgary; British Columbia, Wm. Johnston, New Westminster.

New Lumber Rates.

The new schedule of rates on the C. P. R. for lumber and shingles in carload lots from British Columbia coast points to Manitoba and the territories is as follows:—

TO	NEW	OLD
Calgary	35c	40c per 1001bs.
Dunmore	40c	45c "
Maple Creek	42½c	45c "
Regina	47c	55c "
Winnipeg	50c	60c "

American and Canadian Sealers.

The Seattle *Post Intelligencer* says editorially: "The British Columbia sealers are preparing to go to Behring's Sea in spite of President Harrison's proclamation. They evidently expect to be treated with the same consideration that they received last season—that is to say, they expect to be permitted to kill seals to their hearts content while American sealing vessels are kept tied to their wharves in idleness. They will soon be undeceived, however. The men who are at the head of the American government to-day are not those who were at its head a year ago. There will be no secret hints given to the British minister this year."

A Pleasant Surprise.

On Thursday evening, after prayer meeting, Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Olivet Baptist church, on returning to his home was surprised to find about a hundred of his congregation assembled there. Thursday was Mr. Baldwin's birthday, but he little expected his charge would take advantage of the event to show their high appreciation of his services. A deputation of the congregation stepped forward, and, after conveying their expressions of kind regard, presented the pastor with a handsome purse of money. Completely surprised by this unexpected evidence of his popularity, Mr. Baldwin, for once, was at a loss to reply, but he soon recovered and responded fittingly to the presentation. Hearty hand shakes followed, and a pleasant "good night" terminated this pleasing surprise.

Much He Knows About It.

The senate committee on relations with Canada, while in session at Seattle on Wednesday, among others questioned Mr. Muir Picken, a mining engineer, on the relative value of the Vancouver Island and Washington Territory coal fields, and the competition of the B. C. coal. In reply to a question by Senator Hoar, Picken, who professed to be well informed on the subject, told the senators that "The Nanaimo mines have never been conducted at a profit, and that the Wellington mines, which were good ones while they lasted, are located in a basin which is now about worked out." For the information of Mr. Picken, it may be stated that the supply of coal at the Wellington mines is practically inexhaustable, and there is sufficient in sight to last the next hundred years at the rate it is now mined. —*Colonist.*

The Clara Port Sunk.

The steamer Clara Port met with an accident in Boundary Bay, yesterday, by which she now lies beneath the surface of those placid waters. She was employed in towing a boom of logs from Boundary Bay to the Fraser River. The tide commenced to fall before a start was made from the bay, and only a short distance had been made when the steamer ran full tilt against a sand bank, where she stuck fast, and all efforts to back her off proved unavailing. As the tide receded further the Clara Port careened over until she lay on her side with her hold full of water. Mr. Gilley hastened to Westminster and procured the services of the tug Clara Young, and with her left for the scene of the accident. As the hull has suffered no damage it is thought that little trouble will be observed in floating the steamer again, and it is probable she will be towed into port tonight safe and sound. This is the second accident of the kind the Clara Port has met with.

Good News From Ottawa.

Mr. Alex. Ewen arrived home from Ottawa yesterday, after a very pleasant trip which was greatly enjoyed. Mr. Ewen has little to say as to the real object of his visit east, but it is conjectured that the results were not unsatisfactory. Mr. Ewen brings the good news that our member, Mr. Chisholm, is rapidly gaining his health again, and has so far recovered as to be able to attack business almost with his old time vigor. The doctors have ordered Mr. Chisholm, as soon as he is in condition to travel, to go to the mountains and spend the summer, where the light air of the higher altitudes is expected to prove very beneficial. It is probable Mr. Chisholm will first go to Calgary and from there to Banff. Just when he may be expected home to Westminster is not known yet, but the general wish is expressed that before the summer months are gone he will be back again perfectly restored in health. Miss Chisholm, who has been a most careful and loving nurse through Mr. Chisholm's long illness, has been called to Nova Scotia to attend her mother's funeral, and on her return to Ottawa both will leave for the west.

Sad Suicide.

A melancholy case of suicide was reported this morning which has cast a gloom over the entire community. The suicide was accidental, but even the knowledge of this fact does not allay the general feeling of sorrow. The facts of the accident are as follows: Mr. Uren, the photographer, had a very fine dog, even tempered, intelligent and thoroughly subservient to its master's will. This dog was kept for convenience sake on the second story verandah of Mr. Uren's establishment, where it was usually chained to one of the posts to prevent it from finding an exit to the streets through one of the numerous open windows. At a late hour last night the dog concluded to have a run down town anyway, and either forgetting that a strong chain was attached to the collar, or trusting to its superior strength to breake the attachment, it jumped boldly from the gallery into space. The chain and collar proved very strong, too strong for the poor animal to break nothwithstanding its superior canine efforts, and the result was that the dog was strangled. No one was near when the accident happened and the cries of the animal were unheard and it died in great agony. No inquest was considered necessary.

OUR DEFENDERS

Are Inspected this Afternoon by Major Peters of "C" Battery. A Fine Turnout.

The inspection of No. 1 battery B. C. B. G. A. and the Westminster Rifles took place on the cricket grounds this afternoon. For some months both corps have been steadily preparing for this event, but the non-arrival of the new uniforms for the rifles until a few weeks ago, told heavily against that corps, as it was impossible to get the men to turn out in plain clothes. There is not much enchantment about military parade when not accompanied by the handsome uniforms. Both corps mustered at the drill shed at 1 o'clock, and shortly before two, headed by the fine band of the rifles, marched to the inspection ground where a number of movements were gone through while awaiting the arrival of the inspecting officer. The day was very warm, but, fortunately a fine cool breeze was blowing, which tempered to a considerable degree the heat of the sun. The attendance of the general public was very large, and the ladies, in particular, turned out unusually well. Notwithstanding the heat and other discomforts they watched the proceedings throughout with great interest. A few minutes before 3 o'clock the troops were drawn up in line at open order ready to salute. The artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Mowat, turned out 35 men, while the rifles, under Captain Scoullar, Lieutenant Glover and Lieutenant Cotton, mustered 38 men. Standing in line the men looked every inch like soldiers, a credit to the service and an honor to the city. The dark blue tunics, white belts and bearskins of the artillery gave them a veteran-like appearance, and they looked fit for anything. The rifles in their dark green uniform, busbies and leggings, presented a smart appearance. The excellent physique of both corps was particularly noticeable, and favorably commented upon by the spectators.

Sharp at 3 o'clock Major Peters, accompanied by Capt. Jones, arrived, and was received with a general salute. The inspecting officer then passed down the ranks and inspected the arms and accoutrements. The march past, in column and quarter column, followed, which was performed in good style. The companies were then put through various movements, after which the artillery were marched down to the Crescent battery. The rifles gave an exhibition in skirmishing and this closed the cricket field part of the programme. The artillery were hammering away at the Brownsville shore as we go to press.

Demarkation of the Boundary Line.

An Ottawa despatch says miners are flocking into Yukon mining district in large numbers, and the demarkation of the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions becomes more necessary daily. The jurisdiction of the American government there is questioned, many claiming the territory is British soil. The Canadian government for a year or two past has been pressing the American government to join with it in settling the disputed question. The cost of demarking the frontier is estimated at from $100,000 to $450,000.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, June 3.*)

The water in the river is rising slightly.

Yesterday was the warmest day of the season.

At the R. C. P. M. Co's camp at Mud Bay, on May 27th, there was hauled from the stump to the landing 124,462 feet of logs. This heavy day's work was done in 10½ hours by one team.

Mr. T. O. Townley, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. R. W. Armstrong as registrar of lands for the district of New Westminster, assumed office this morning for the first time. Mr. Armstrong will remain at the office till Mr. Townley is thoroughly initiated into his duties.

Since Friday there have been persistent halos round the sun, developing about 3 p.m. each day mock suns, which lasted until half an hour after sunset. Capt. Peele sets these phenomona down as the precurser of the wave which has caused the enormous rainfall and consequent floods in the east.

Yesterday evening shortly after 8 o'clock a number of horses belonging to the Brunette Saw Mill Co. got on to the railway track at Sapperton, and some men were sent to drive them off. One of the animals proved refractory and galloped down the line till a small trestle was reached, and here it came to grief. Its hind legs fell between the timbers, scraping them so badly that the animal will have to be exempted from work for some time.

Carrying Coals to New Castle.

The steamer Rithet brought from the Fraser river yesterday one large barrel of salt salmon consigned to Mrs. Young, of Astoria, Oregon. The commodity was shipped to the lady on this morning's Sound steamer. Just why anybody living in the centre of the salmon industry of the Columbia river needs Fraser river salmon is difficult to say.—*Times.*

Time He Retired.

The Montreal *Herald* says: "Judge Begbie, of British Columbia, has been a useful officer in his day. Thirty years ago he was much respected in the old colony. But it is a question whether increasing years have not seriously impaired his temper and his sense of what is due from the bench to the public. His remarks in the recent *Times* libel case were not judicial by any means. Judge Begbie has now been so long on the bench that it is time he retired."

The First Lacrosse Match.

On Saturday afternoon the people of Westminster, for the first time in the city's history, will have the opportunity of witnessing a game of lacrosse. This king of all sports, Canada's national game, is, with no exception, the most interesting, exciting and scientific of all athletic games, and is worthy the youth and manly vigor of our young Dominion. The Vancouver and Westminster teams will play a match on Saturday afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, on the cricket grounds. Every one should turn out and witness the game, and all who do will feel themselves amply rewarded. The lacrosse club meets to-night in the office of Richards, Haywood & Mackintosh to discuss arrangements for the match, and to transact other business.

Caught From a Spark.

A fire which might have resulted in a serious conflagration, but for the promptness and courage of two members of the new Hyack fire company, occured yesterday morning About 11:30 o'clock Mr. Geo. Scoullar observed that the roof of Mr. W. A. Edwards' house was on fire, and hastily calling to James Gow, another fireman, they rushed over to the scene and set to work to extinguish the flames. Luckily the fire was only in an incipient stage when discovered, and the strenuous efforts of the firemen for 10 minutes resulted in successfully checking the flames and extinguishing them. The damage, which was confined entirely to the roof, will not amount to much. The fire is supposed to have caught from a spark from the chimney. The prompt action of Messrs. Scoullar and Gow is to be highly commended, for had they waited to alarm the brigrade the house would certainly have been destroyed, and probably one or two others along side.

Dr. Ormiston in Victoria.

Rev. Mr. Ormiston, D.D., LL.D., of New York, arrived down on the Islander last night, and was met at the dock by a number of old friends, including Rev. P. McF. Macleod, Rev. Donald Fraser and Mr. John Jessop, the latter having been a student under the noted scholar and divine in Toronto over thirty years ago. Dr. Ormiston will be the guest of Rev. Mr. Macleod during his stay in Victoria. * * * It is much to be regretted that the doctor's stay in this city will be so short, as he is proposing to leave on Monday next for San Francisco *via* Tacoma and Portland. He has kindly consented, however, to occupy the pulpits of the Presbyterian churches morning and evening tomorrow (Sunday), when not a few of his old pupils, friends and admirers will avail themselves of the opportunity of listening once more to the thrilling eloquence that held them spellbound in other lands many years ago.—*Colonist of Saturday.*

A New Mining Company.

Mr. Morris Moss returned from Portland last evening, where he attended a meeting of the Kootenay No. 1 Mining Company, whose property is situated at Hot Springs, Kootenay lake. The company has been incorporated under the laws of Oregon with a capital of $600,000. The following directors were elected: C. H. Prescott, president; Hon. C. B. Bellinger, vice-president; Jonathan Bourne, jr., Morris Moss, Isaac W. Smith, John Adair and G. B. Wright. Mr. Prescott, the president, is manager of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. A quantity of the ore was exhibited in Portland, assaying from 120 to 1700 ounces of silver per ton, wire silver being visible in every piece. Work is progressing on the mine and last week twenty-six tons were shipped to Helena, Montana. The company expects to ship 350 tons to the same smelter within 90 days. Mr. Moss says a great deal of attention is being attracted to the Kootenay lake district and anticipates a rush from the other side this season. Kootenay is generally considered to be the coming mining camp, outrivalling the Cœur de Alene mines. It is a pity that there is no smelter working in the province, which would obviate the necessity of the ore being shipped outside.—*Times.*

Natives of Northern Alaska.

A writer familiar with the uncivilized Esquimaux of far northern Alaska says that they are the most abject beings he ever saw. They neither wash nor comb their hair, and they wear dirty, filthy garments year in and year out. Esquimau means "raw fish-eater." Their diet is chiefly fish and game kept until it is in a state of putrefaction, when to them it is most delicious. Raw blubber of the whale is a great delicacy. Their manner of eating is dog-like. Fixing their teeth in a piece of blubber, with a dull knife they saw off the portion which the mouth will not admit. The men hunt and fish, while other work is done by the women. They know nothing of marrriage vows; they cohabit, separate and take new partners at pleasure, one man often having a succession of wives. The old-time custom of tattooing the face, arms and breast is still practiced. The women wear ivory studs in the lower lip, in which is inserted their sewing needle, for convenience, when not in use. The men also have these apertures, with bone or ivory studs in their ears, in which rings are inserted. This same fashion prevails largely in southeastern Alaska. "Out of the fashion, out of the world," is as true of them as of us. There is much caste among them, and it would be hard to find a more conservative and conventional people.—*Sitka Alaskan.*

Robertson-"Colonist" Libel Suit.

The action for libel entered by Capt. Robertson of Moresby Island against the *Colonist* newspaper, was heard at Victoria before Mr. Justice Crease on Saturday. The *Colonist* published an article containing the statements of two domestics who left Capt. Robertson's employ, and who, not being able to obtain a boat, as they claimed, drifted about in the straits for three days, when they were rescued by an Indian. Capt. Robertson claimed that if this report reached China it might cause him the loss of much valuable property there. The evidence for the prosecution was not of sufficient strength to prove damages, heavy or light. The defence produced the apology tendered by the *Colonist*, and the Indian who picked up the man and woman in the straits. His lordship in addressing the jury said: These people were discovered under most peculiar circumstances, under such circumstances that the public would expect to receive some information through the regular channels. He would refrain from saying whether this was a libel or not; it was for the jury to say that. They must consider whether there *was a justification for taking up the time of the court with this matter, and to see to it that we are not running libels into the ground in such a manner that juries will refuse to consider libel cases when they really should be considered.* The whole libel must be proved, and if no part is proved damages may be awarded accordingly. In conclusion no special damage was proved and it was for the jury to consider what the damage had been, and whether the "dollar" was sufficient or not.

The jury then retired and after an absence of an hour brought in a verdict to the effect that the article was a libel but plaintiff had sustained no damage.

Meteorological Observations at New Westminster for May 1889.

Mean temperature	58.1
Above May mean	3.8
Highest max	85.0
Lowest min	44.0
Mean of max	67 0
Mean of min	49.0
Rainfall in inches	3.06
Above May mean	0.65
Days rain fell	18
Greatest day's fall	1.12
Cloudy days	12
Partially cloudy	16
Clear	3
Windiest day in miles	151
Calmest, " "	46
Total miles of wind	2674
Highest Barometer	30.14
Lowest "	29.18
Halos	4
Temperature of river, end of May.	58.0
1st, lightning and thunder; mock suns.	31st

A. PEELE, Capt'n.

Job printing of all kinds neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN office. Prices will be found as low as at any other office in the province.—*Adv.*

THE CHURCHES.

Summaries of City Sermons Spoken Yesterday.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Rev. Thos Scouler, pastor, preached last night at the Presbyterian church, taking as his text Acts 10c., 44 verse—"While Peter spake these words the Holy Ghost fell upon all them that heard the word"—and spoke as follows: You will notice that these words indicate that while Peter was yet speaking—"while Peter spake these words"—the Holy Ghost fell upon them that heard them. All our preaching is to no purpose unless the Holy Ghost accompany the word that is preached, and the Holy Ghost is given when Christ is most honored. It was while Peter was exalting Christ—magnifying the name of Jesus—in making him known unto the people—that the Holy Ghost fell upon them, rendering the word spoken by Peter effectual for their conversion. It is the work of the Holy Spirit to justify the soul as well as to sanctify it, and I fear that many confound these two works of the Spirit. It is true that we are justified by faith in Jesus Christ. Faith is the means by which we lay hold on Jesus, as he is offered to us in the gospel, and believing in or in Jesus Christ, we are justified from all things from which we could not be justified by the law of Moses. And we are justified by an act of God's free grace, at once, freely, and forever. Still it is by the grace of the Holy Spirit that any are thus enabled to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, to rest in His finished work, and to come to God by Him and obtain this blessing that He is ready and willing to bestow on all that ask Him. This is a work that is done at once and forever, whereas the work of sanctification is progressive in its nature. It begins at regeneration, and it is carried on until the soul is made perfect, until we are made meet for the inheritance of the saints above, until the dross is removed from our nature. If the work of sanctification were as complete as that of justification, then it would be difficult to account for the sins and shortcomings of the people of God. So soon as the soul is perfectly free from sin it is brought into the presence of God. In speaking of sanctification, I do not mean consecration to the service of God, but that holiness of heart and of life without which no man shall see the Lord. We must be made holy. Let us then look to God for the work of the Holy Spirit to sanctify us. I wish to mention some of those things that we may do that will hinder the work of the Holy Spirit in our own hearts and the hearts of those around us. The Holy Spirit may be resisted when he comes carrying conviction. How often is He thus resisted when He strives with men. I believe that the Holy Spirit is present when the word is faithfully preached and he often carries conviction to the hearts and consciences of those that hear, and if the Holy Spirit was not resisted He would lead them to Christ. The Holy Spirit may be, and I fear often is, grieved by the people of God, that is by those in whom He dwells, by their sin, by their unbelief, by their disobedience, and, as a consequence, I believe they often walk in darkness and have no light, the candle of the Lord does not shine upon them. An apostle gives this exhortation: "Grieve not the Holy Spirit, by whom ye are sealed to the day of redemption." If we only realized that we are temples of the Holy Spirit, would we not be more careful that we should not grieve Him? May God the Spirit work in our hearts of the good pleasure of His holy will and the work of faith with power.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

At the Baptist church, the Rev. Thos. Baldwin spoke from Matt. 25c. 34v. substantially as follows: I promised you this morning that for a short time this evening I would speak to you on the question, "The Events of the Other World." In this chapter we find Jesus Christ discoursing of the future in the other life, in the other world; discoursing of the other existence while yet on this side; and in speaking of the employment of the talents intrusted to mankind and their present use, points out, that as this life has a continuance, their eternal bearing upon man as man; and thus opens up the great question of future reward and distinction in reward of those of the redeemed, and points to the irrecoverable loss and punishment of those on the left hand. As a prophet he speaks the things revealed in him and through him; he speaks as though he sees the whole world transformed from this state to an appearance before the Great Judge, the same people, the same bodies, the same souls carried on, up, and the same life perpetuated, standing ready and receiving the harvest of the seeds sown in this life that time, that period; he marks with certainty. "When the king *shall* say &c." The decision concerning His judgment as the result of their course in this life shall be heard by each individual before the assembled universe. There are two or three difficulties arise here; it is generally understood and it is reiterated in several passages of scripture that salvation is not to be obtained by works "for by works shall no flesh be justified," and if you read this passage, the conduct of the people has considerable bearing; the Judge goes through the whole host of actions and a great many people understand that by sacrifices, fastings, goodwill and benevolence they can gain the inheritance, but Christ here is not talking of salvation but of *rewards.* The separation of the sheep and the goats has been made, they are classified after separation and the Judge deals with them in character already established and upon achievements according to talents possessed—*by his sheep.* Ten Days a headache without success may speak of the action without etc, and the Burdock Blood Bitters of the people, but He speaks of in 10 days. are already regenerated and their various victories and the various fruits of their actions that will witness for them on the other shore. They are on the other shore divided, just as they lived, saved and unsaved; (read 8 Romans 17v.) "And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with Him, that we may be also glorified with Him." After having received the spirit of adoption—being saved—and as his children—his joint heirs—by Christain endeavour, by self denial, by travail in prayer suffering with Him. He might have done all the work Himself but He left something for His co-partners—His heirs to do, that we might fall into line of service, that we might experience the same impulses, the same endeavor, the same struggle, so that we should not be Christains nominally but built up in and with Him. Our religion is tested by its results; a regenerate heart brings after it a regenerate life the fruit of regeneration and the vital, life-like relation we hold to Him through His spirit and His grace is shown in these acts, (a few of which He illustrates in the parable here) and now, now having done these as part of me and for me enter with me into the joy of a never ending existence prepared for you amongst the assembly of the redeemed. There is joy in the seeing of the fruit of our labor here but it is only a foretaste of the joy in gathering the fruits in the other world and the joy of hearing those saved by our instrumentality testifying to our help before the throne. Hence Jesus throwing back the curtain, delineates the welcome to the great eternal inheritance with Him in gloryland, the reception that will make His people glad that they served, that they worked, and that there are those there assembled that our lives made an impression upon for good. How should this glimpse of the future affect us? It should make us deeper and earnest in our work; we cannot tell how far our endeavor will reach; through whole lives, galvinizing them with spiritual power. And when we contemplate the tenderness of Jesus in the welcome "Having done my work—for Me—now, Come ye blessed of My Father inherit the kingdom prepared for you:" it should urge us on in the kindly work of Him who did so much that we might have this eternity of bliss. Here the rev'd. gentleman pictured those on the left—the different look—and impressed upon his hearers that the condition would be solid, fixed, dogmatically established and unalterable; the impossibility of the mingling of saved and unsaved in the future state, and warned the unsaved that they would be cut off by the great judge from the enjoyment of light, glory and peace and from the enjoyment of God's kindness through all the ages and ages of eternity, and pleadingly invited them to come over and realize that "whosoever calls upon the name of the Lord shall be saved.

The church management would do well to commence enlarging the building if funds are forthcoming, so that the work may be accomplished before the bad weather in the fall sets in. More accomodation was badly needed last evening.

BULL CALVES.

A FEW CHOICE THOROUGHBRED Shorthorn and very High Grade Bull Calves for Sale, at prices from $35 to $50.

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Gonzales Stock Farm,
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NEW WESTMINSTER.
Satisfaction guaranteed. dwfe7tc

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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

(*From Daily Columbian, June 4.*)

A train load of cattle arrived from the interior this morning.

Over 500 piles have been driven for the foundation for the MacLaren-Ross mills.

The police force is to be strengthened by the addition of another constable.

Salmon are very scarce at present and the fishermen are complaining of their ill-luck.

The water in the river rose slightly last night. Large quantities of driftwood passed down the river to-day.

The police force will shortly be furnished with new uniforms, which for the credit of the city should have been supplied six months ago.

The str. Clara Port, which was sunk last week in Boundary Bay, has been successfully raised and is not much the worse for her wetting.

The city council passed a resolution last night asking the Dominion government to immediately appoint a county court judge for the city and district of New Westminster.

The estimated cost of the MacLaren-Ross saw mills, being built in this city, is $200,000, out of which an item of $60,000 goes for machinery alone. The work on the mill site is progressing rapidly.

A Good Riddance.

The police had a lively chase last night after a cigarmaker named Mat Reidel, who had been making use of most foul and profane language on the streets. Constable Carty took out a summons against Reidel and attempted to serve it, but the cigarmaker saw the constable in the distance and took to his heels. The constable followed as rapidly as possible, but Reidel proved to be fleet of foot and it is probable he would not have been caught but for the accident which threw him into Constable Dominy's arms as he turned the corner of Dallas street. The summons was served and Reidel allowed to go, but it was evident that he had lost confidence in Canada, as he immediately crossed the river and was last seen wending his way along the Semiahmoo trail and heading for the hospitable shores of Uncle Sam's country.

The Commercial Tax Abolished.

The board of aldermen last night decided not to impose any tax on commercial travellers doing business in a legitimate way and representing *bona fide* wholesale establishments. This action was well taken, and will not injure the commercial interests of the city in any way. All over America the commercial travellers, tax has been abolishd, except, in a few cities which, as might be expected, are the most unprogressive on the continent. Restricting legitimate trade in any form is unwise and our civic rulers are cognizant of the fact. Witness the decay of Quebec city with its societies and taxes, formed and imposed to draw the last drop of life blood from the commerce other cities are bidding for. Victoria and Nanaimo are now the only cities in British Columbia which impose this illegal tax on trade.

Harrison Townsite.

Mr. C. E. Woods returned to the city yesterday after an absence of several weeks spent at Harrison Hot Springs, where he has been laying out the new townsite of Harrison. The situation of this new townsite is certainly most delightful, extending as it does along the shore of the lake for a distance of half a mile or more. On either side of the valley in which the embyro town nestles rise the huge mountains, rugged and grand, while to the south, down the valley, the snow-capped peaks of the coast range tower up majestically. Looking up the lake only the most beautiful and grand scenery greets the eye. Green isles, pretty bays and dimpling waters, dancing in the sunlight, or reflecting the beauty of the stars, finish a scene seldom found even in lavish nature. If beautiful scenery, grand location and natural advantages go for anything, Harrison townsite will one day be a large and prosperous town. About 125 lots have been staked out and these vary in size from 66 x 132 feet to 132 x 264 feet, the latter lots being almost an acre each. A large gang of men are at work clearing the townsite and laying out the grounds, which operations will take the whole of the summer.

Base Ball.

The first base ball match of the season was played on the cricket grounds this afternoon between the first "nines" of the Westminster and Vancouver clubs. The day was windy, which had a bad effect on the play. A number of Vancouverites came over to witness the match, but the attendance of spectators was not large. Vancouver was represented by Allan, Larwell, Metz, McCarron, Adams, McLennan, Beck, Martin and Middlebrook. The Westminster nine was composed of Working, Whyte, Lewis, Wilson, Winter, Upper, Higgins, Peele and Valleau. Westminster went to bat first and Working made a fair hit which gave him the second base. Whyte came next securing a two bagger which let Working home. Lewis, Higgins and Upper also scored also this inning. Vancouver went in and were quickly struck out for one run. Westminsters' second innings added another 5 to the score, Whyte, Lewis, Upper, Wilson and Winter making home runs. Vancouver was put out for no runs in the second inning. Just as the third inning was about to commence Metz, of the Vancouver team, fumbled a ball and had the forefinger of his right hand badly smashed. It was bandaged up and he played the match out. Vancouver's play was in no way brilliant, the fielding being loose and the battery easy to handle. Westminster fielded well, ran well and showed up generally in much better form than their opponents. Baker's pitching and Lewis' catching were excellent. Very little base stealing was indulged in. The match was still in progress as we go to press, with Westminster largely the favorite for winner.

The New City Hall.

The new city hall, which was occupied by the board of aldermen last night for the first time, is an acquisition of which the city may well be proud. The total cost of building and grounds to the city was only $1,500, and, as Mayor Hendry remarked the money was well spent. The council chamber proper is 80x26 feet and capable of seating 350 people, while the gallery over the main entrance has a capacity for at least 100 more. A neat railing separates the council board from the main hall. The mayor's desk is on a raised platform, handsomely carpeted, at the extreme west end of the hall, and carries with it an appearance of dignity in proper keeping with the importance of the business to which the room is devoted. In a semi-circle in front of the mayor's desk are ranged the desks of the aldermen, while to the right and left of his worship are placed the press tables. The city clerk's desk is conveniently placed within the semicircle. The floor is carpeted with oilcloth, and the whole appearance of the hall is handsome and prepossessing. On the right side of the room are situated the mayor's office, city clerk's office, city treasurer's and city engineer's offices. On the left hand side are the committee rooms, police office, water works office, lavatory, etc. The ceiling is lofty and the building throughout is well lighted and ventilated. The architect, Mr. G. W. Grant, and the contractor, Mr. Turnbull, have both performed their duties admirably, and they, with the citizens in general, are to be congratulated on the thorough and satisfactory manner in which the old building has been transformed from a miserable barn into a handsome and comfortable city hall.

City Council.

The council met last night at 8 o'clock for the transaction of business. Present Aldermen Curtis, Scoullar, Calbick, Jaques, Townsend, Ewen, Reid and Cunningham.

His Worship Mayor Hendry occupied the chair and addressed the board on the progress made by the city and the work done by the council since the civic election in January. He said:

GENTLEMEN:—I have to congratulate you on this our first meeting in this hall: It is somewhat comfortable, at any rate far more comfortable than the quarters we have hitherto occupied; and while I congratulate you on the change it may be well to shortly review the work accomplished since we first met. The charter has been amended in many ways, making it more workable, though yet some changes—beneficial changes—might be made. As to the Southern Railway, I have to congratulate the council on having obtained the machinery by which the interest on the railway bonds can be reduced from 6 to 5 per cent., thereby reducing taxation. Your action upon these powers has placed us in a position to issue the debentures under the reduced rate. To the street improvements much time and consideration has been given to enable us to handle this matter in an equitable manner; and it is for the people to confirm your good work on the 13th inst. Then as to the public recreation grounds and park, I think the $15,000 proposed to be borrowed and spent on the park will be well spent, as a recreation ground is very needful and will be quite an acquisition to the city. Regarding the McKenzie street extension, I consider the lot acquired for the purpose cheap at $6,000, and when the street is completed it will be a great improvement. I must congratulate you on the effective work already done in preparing the way for the issuance of water debentures; this also comes up for the people to second your efforts on the 13th inst. Sewerage you will handle later on. Then as to this city hall, I think the $1,500 expended is well spent, and that we have acquired a building cheap that will be good for five or six years, while the grounds are a greater acquisition than the hall, and on which at a future date we could erect a hall suitable for a population of a hundred thousand. If the people emphasize the confidence that has been so frequently expressed, at the poll on the 13th inst., the council will use the money with care and justice to the interests involved, and to the satisfaction of the majority of the citizens. Gentlemen, we will now resume the business of this board. (Applause).

COMMUNICATIONS

From Jas. Johnston, asking permission to lay building material on Queen's avenue.

Permission granted under the supervision of the board of works.

From Nelson Wells, asking for the street lines of John street opposite subdivision of lot 27 block 7.

Referred to the board of works with power to act.

From D. McGregor, secretary of public meeting held on fisheries question, enclosing report of proceedings and resolutions passed.

It was moved and seconded that the action of the meeting be endorsed.

Ald. Scoullar opposed its adoption as the matter was in the hands of a special committee of the board of trade which would do the work thoroughly.

Ald. Jaques did not consider that the city council should play second fiddle to the board of trade; if the council did not understand the question it would be well to appoint a committee to investigate it.

Ald. Reid also objected to anything being done in the matter till the question was thoroughly understood, which he felt certain few of the aldermen had a proper knowledge of.

On motion Aldermen Calbick, Jaques and Reid were appointed a committee to look into the question and report at next meeting.

From John E. Lord and others, stating it was rumored that the council intended erecting on the corner of Prevost and Douglas streets, a cart and waggon shed and a barn for the storage of hay, and requesting that such a valuable site be not put to so mean a purpose.

Petition granted.

The following accounts were ordered paid: B. C. *Gazette* $28; Telegraph Co., 80 cents; Z. S. Hall $26.65; Jas. Johnston $6.25; W. T. Cooksley $75; D. Lyal & Co. $16.30; COLUMBIAN $31.60; *Mainland Guardian* $49.10; H. Elliott $9.25; Gilley Bros. $4; Wm. Turnbull $4.69.

REPORTS.

The board of works reported having examined lot 17, block 7, suburban, and recommend as follows: That the council apply for a crown grant for said lot with the privilege to sell the same and devote the proceeds towards purchasing a piece of ground in a more suitable locality or use it for school purposes; and that the committee ask for further time to report on the most suitable locality for the west end school. Report adopted and further time granted.

Ald. Townsend said the police committee would have to be reconstructed as it had done no business up to date.

Ald. Ewen, chairman of the committee, admitted he had been absent from the city for some weeks, but before that it was no fault of his that the committee did no work. There were certain by-laws required to assist the police in the performance of their duties, and they could not be prepared without the assistance of legal advice.

The appointment of another constable was left with the police committee.

The council went into committee of the whole on the trades license by-law.

A discussion arose on the taxation of commercial travellers, and it was decided that there should be no tax on *bona fide* travellers.

The committee rose and reported the by-law complete with amendments.

On motion the by-law was read a third time and finally passed.

The street naming and numbering by-law was laid on the table.

The liquor license by-law was read a first time and the rules of order were suspended and it was read a second time.

The council then went into committee of the whole and considered the by-law clause by clause.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Ald. Jaques asked what was going to be done about the new court house. He favored the immediate erection of a $10,000 building, and not chancing a $20,000 building later on.

A discussion followed, and finally it was voted to wait till next year for the court house, when in all probability a $20,000 building would be erected.

On motion the matter of the bond respecting the Southern Railway was referred to the finance committee to report on.

On motion the matter of the appeal of the C.P.R. on the assessment of their track was referred to the finance committee with power to act.

On motion the water committee was instructed to have the proposed agreement between the corporation and the Coquitlam Waterworks Co. published for the information of the ratepayers.

On motion the fire committee was instructed to have the old council chambers put in repair for a bedroom for the city teamster, and that the necessary furniture be put in.

On motion the finance committee was instructed to appoint a caretaker for the city hall, and also to insure the building.

Moved by Ald. Curtis, seconded by Ald. Ewen: Whereas the Dominion government have during the late session of parliament announced that it is their intention to appoint additional county court judges; and whereas, owing to the large and daily increase of the population of Westminster city and district the legal business has increased to an extent rendering it exceedingly difficult for one superior court judge to discharge the duty two different courts: Therefore we most respectfully direct the attention of your government to the necessity which exists in the public interests of appointing a county court judge for New Westminster as soon as possible. Resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the minister of justice through our member Mr. D. Chisholm. Carried.

Alderman Curtis gave notice that he would introduce a by-law to amend the "Real Estate Tax by-law."

The council adjourned at 1.30 a. m.

SYRUP OF FIGS,

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

An Icelander, named Johnson, was caught on the bridge at Medicine Hat, N. W. T., on Saturday by the Atlantic express. Both legs were taken off. He succumbed on Sunday to his injuries.

New Powder Mill.

President Brainard of the Hamilton Powder Works has finally decided that a powder mill is to be constructed in the vicinity of the Northfield Mine. The company will manufacture various kinds of explosives, including black powder and dynamite. They have acquired a considerable tract of land from the Vancouver Coal Company, and the work of clearing will commence as soon as possible. A small settlement will necessarily assemble around the works as they will employ many hands. Mr. Brainard expressed himself as quite satisfied that the Nanaimo Powder Works will, at no distant date, be one of the largest of the kind on this side of the Rocky Mountains, the locality being specially adapted for the purpose owing to the vast mineral wealth of British Columbia.—*Courier.*

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Beef,	per 100 lbs	$4 00 @ 4 50
Pork	"	7 50 @ 8 50
Mutton	"	8 00 @ 9 00
Potatoes	"	50 @ 75
Cabbage	"	50 @ 1 00
Onions	"	1 00 @ 1 50
Wheat	"	1 50 @ 0 00
Oats	"	1 75 @
Peas	"	1 50 @ 2 00
Hay,	per ton	12 00 @ 15 00
Butter (rolls)	per lb	0 28 @ 0 35
Cheese,	"	0 14 @ 0 15
Eggs,	per doz.	0 20 @ 25
Cordwood (retail)	per cord	3 00 @ 4 00
Apples,	per box	80 @ 1 50
Hides(gr'n)	per 100 lbs	4 00 @ 6 00
" (dry)	"	5 00 @ 9 00
Wool,	per lb	6 @ 10

The first through train on the Canadian Pacific short line to St. John, N. B., left Montreal on Sunday night.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

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TONS of Grass and Clover Seed,
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AUCTIONEERS.
Under instructions from the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works, on behalf of the
Provincial Government
We will sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE
CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER
—ON—
Wednesday, June 12th, 1889
At 12 o'clock, Noon,
Sections 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, Block 4 North, Range 5 West, containing
1120 ACRES
Of Farming Land, situate on
LULU ISLAND
Said lands will be sold in subdivisions of 40 acres.
TERMS:—⅓ cash, ⅓ in 6 months, ⅓ in one year, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
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LADIES' JERSEYS
In New Shades and Combinations.
Nothing Like Them Ever Shown in the City before. Call and See them.
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
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Late Despatches.

CLOSING THE SALOONS.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—With fewer than a dozen exceptions the saloons were to all outward appearances closed to-day. The front doors was shut and locked and the blinds down, but it was little or no difficulty in getting admission to perhaps one-third of them by private side or back entrances. About two-thirds of the saloons that kept open on Sunday are believed to have been closed. There were five arrests by police of the most defiant of the proprietors of open houses. In one case the proprietor was arrested three times before he closed and the Law and Order League caused eight or ten saloonkeepers in different parts of the city to be arrested and brought before the magistrates.

THE C. P. R. COMPETITION.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—Superintendent Fillmore, of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, complained to a reporter this afternoon that business was not nearly as good as it should be at this time of year. One of the chief causes, he said, was the competition of the C. P. R., which is not hampered by the inter-state law, which makes it so hard for the seaboard cities to keep up their commercial supremacy. The American roads disburse all their earnings in America, while this road does not spend a dollar in this country. It sounds very nice to talk about the benefits of a competing line, but the benefits of a line that disburses $30,000,000 a year in the state in which its managers live are of some consequence also.

LYNCHED THE BRUTE.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 27.—On May 11th a colored tramp entered the house of John Gilles, 4 miles west of this city, and made a brutal assault on Mrs. Gilles. A large posse of farmers scoured the country for him but did not succeed in finding him. The Port Huron police, however, discovered him hiding in the woods and lodged him in jail. He gave the name of Albert Martin and was fully identified. Two pistol shots startled the people in the neighborhood of the jail this morning. The shots were fired by the sheriff, but the mob surrounding the jail paid no attention to the shots. Some had already gained an entrance to the jailer's room and were battering on the door with heavy sledge hammers. The locks and catches offered but a momentary resistance and soon the men seized the mulatto, who was in bed, and fastened a rope round his neck. Martin resisted desperately, bracing his knees against the cell door while 20 men were tugging at the rope and others were kicking him in the back of the head. He then grabbed at a stone, which was jerked out of place, and, just before reaching the outside door, struggled to his feet. He was struck a terrible blow in the back of the head by a waggon spoke and was sent out into the street. He was then struck on the head by a sledge hammer and fully 20 revolver shots were fired at him, one taking effect in his head and another in his back. He must have been dead before the mob had gone the length of the first block, but he was dragged through the sand and over the pavement to the Seventh Street bridge, three blocks from the jail, where he was strung up to the iron stringers. He was cut down by the sheriff a few minutes later, but he was dead and mangled almost beyond recognition. The whole affair did not occupy more than 20 minutes. Only the sheriff and turnkey were on duty at the time, although they were warned that an attempt would be made to lynch Martin.

THE CRONIN MURDER.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The grand jury this evening, after being in session nearly 7 hours, indicted Detective Daniel Coughlin, P. O. Sullivan, the Lake View ice man, and Frank Black, *alias* Woodruff, for the wilful murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin. Black is the man arrested for stealing the white horse and rig in which the physician was driven to his death, and who told the story regarding Dr. Cronin having been taken to attend a woman, whose body, as he claimed, was afterward hidden in the trunk. Over a score of witnesses, including both the personal and political friends of the murdered man, were examined, but no evidence was introduced to prove a conspiracy, and the private papers, about which so much has been said, were kept from the jury. As a result of the examination, it was decided by a unanimous vote to include the three prisoners in one indictment of three counts; one charging them with killing Dr. Cronin with a blunt instrument, the second alleging the use of a sharp instrument, and the third with instruments and means unknown. The indictments were returned to Judge Williamson and the jury released for the night. State Attorney Longnecker said subsequently that the question of a conspiracy was not investigated in any form and that the matter would not be taken up again by the present body. It is said to-night upon absolute authority that the police are only just beginning to get an insight into the magnitude of the conspiracy.

THE SAMOAN TREATY.

BERLIN, May 30.—The provisions of the treaty concluded at the Samoan conference are substantially as follows: The government of the Samoan Islands to be exclusively native in its composition, and none of the treaty powers will have any voice in the local government of Apia further than that granted them in the general control of the Samoan Islands. The leading clause in the treaty insures absolute autonomy of the Samoan Islands, guaranteeing to the natives not only the predominating influence in every government body, but restricting the powers from representation upon the Samoan council or ministry. The treaty further provides for a sort of advisory council to consult with the native king whenever necessary; in view of the large commercial interests of the United States and Germany, each of these countries will be allowed a full fledged member, but England's representative acts only in the character of arbiter or umpire when the German and U. S. ministers fail to agree. A land court, or commission, is provided by the treaty, whose business it will be to examine into titles of Samoan real estate, settle many disputed claims that foreigners have been setting up in Samoa, and generally to set at rest all questions as to the ownership of land. The islands are to be governed by a native king and vice-king elected by the Samoans. These two officials, together with the chiefs of Samoan families or clans will compose the upper house of the native legislature. The upper house is styled the Taimua. The lower house, or Faipule, is to be made up of native Samoans chosen by the people upon the basis of one representative for every 2,000 people. The treaty guarantees the restoration of the *statu quo* ante, and rehabilitation of Malietoa as king of Samoa. An outline of a tariff schedule is also embraced in the treaty. Its terms are general and provide for changes after the expiration of certain periods. The provisions of the several treaties now in existence between the powers and Samoa as to coaling stations set apart upon the islands are re-enacted in this treaty. A separate station is allotted to each power, and each government shall also be at liberty to hoist its flag on the ground where station buildings will be erected, but the sovereignity of the government of Samoa over harbors shall not in any way be abridged or prejudiced thereby. The German demand for a large indemnity from the Samoans for the destruction of German lives and property in a sum which would have impoverished the Samoans for years to come, was withdrawn, and the treaty provides for the payment of a nominal sum only.

THE RUMOR DENIED.

LONDON, May 30.—The news in today's papers of the despatch of a British warship to Behring Sea served to create a little sensation. None of the leading papers commented on it. Questions, however, were asked in the house of commons to-night. Sir George Baden-Powell urged the government to propose some *modus vivindi* whereby, without prejudice of the various parties concerned, sealing may be fairly conducted this season and steps be immediately taken to arrange for a lasting settlement. Sir James Ferguson replied that the government was awaiting despatches from the British minister in Washington, who was fully conversant with the question. Mr. Gourley asked whether it was true that a British warship would be despatched to Behring Sea to protect British sealers from capture by the U. S. cruisers. Sir James Ferguson replied in the negative.

OVERWORK DID IT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 31.—Rev. Dr. William St. Gage, pastor of Broad street church, Hartford, Conn., suicides by jumping from a four-storey window of the hospital to the sidewalk this morning. He was undergoing treatment for melancholia, superinduced by overwork.

A LONG DESIRED CHANGE.

MONTREAL, May 31.—It is reported here that Canadian railways as well as some in the U. S. intend to do away with the tipping system to Pullman car conductors and porters, as strong objections have been made by the public. It is also said that the services of colored attendants will be dispensed with as the tipping idea is so firmly fixed in their minds that it is the best way to eradicate it. The sleeping car company have had agents in Europe and Canada for the past three months, quietly and carefully selecting proper material to replace the present force and a general change will probably be made about July.

GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—"I have been troubled with asthma and a bad cough for years. I get nothing to help me like Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and would recommend it to others as it gives instant relief." Extract from letter from Walter McAuley, Ventnor, Ont.

It is said that capitalists intend to erect a mammoth hotel at Toronto, to rival the Windsor hotel of Montreal. The present site of the Ontario parliamentary buildings, fronting on the Esplanade, is spoken of.

Sir John Macdonald was shown a despatch from Victoria about the British warships for Behring's Sea, and pooh-pooh's the whole affair. He said there was no possibility of trouble.

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MONTREAL, Dec., 1887.—Mr. F. Crake.—Andw. Robertson, Esq., Chairman of Montreal Harbor Commissioners, says: "I never found a Watchmaker who did so well for me as you did when in Montreal, and I am sorry you are not here to-day."
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